The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,610—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 8, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P[illegible]AR AN[illegible]ORIENTAL COMPANY.

D[illegible]FOR EUROPE.
WI[illegible]IBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th May.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 1, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flaudin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 11th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 9th May.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	25th May, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 180.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 20th May, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2[illegible], 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: 1 Old Court House Street.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 1 Anna, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	" "	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	" "	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	" "	24 0	27 2

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

MEDICINE CHESTS

A CONVENIENT and READY SUPPLY of Medicines is one of the first essentials for EVERY EUROPEAN RESIDING or TRAVELLING in INDIA.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,

Have a large stock of ENGLISH MEDICINE CHESTS ready for immediate delivery, and are prepared to supply chests suited to every purpose—either filled or empty,

MADE in
BRIDLE LEATHER, JAPANNED TIN,
POLISHED MAHOGANY ROSEWOOD AND OAK,
GRAINED DEAL, AND MOROCCO LEATHER,
FOR
TRAVELLERS, OVERSEERS,
MEDICAL MEN, NURSES,
THE HOUSEHOLD, ETC.

SHIPS CHESTS of all Sizes. Old Chests renovated, refitted and FILLED.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHEST COMPAMION, supplied free WITH EVERY Chest.

PRICE—Rs. 1-4.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

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Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PERCODAMETAL and VAYITRI, COFFEE ESTATES, S. Wynaad. 1,139 acres in one block; 150 acres Arabica full bearing. Last crop 29 tons, 100 acres of above have Liberian planted in Arabica coming into bearing, 20 acres Ledger Cinchona. Most waste suitable for Tea; part for Coffee. Ample Labour. Usual buildings. No reasonable offer refused.

Apply to
J. WILLIAMS HOCKIN,
Vayitri, Malabar.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of CONDEMNED RAILWAY STORES, consisting of SCRAP MATERIAL, Iron and Steel heavy and light trolly Wheels and Axles, R. of Lamps and other Stores, not of use to this Railway, will be held at the Bengal Nagpur Railway General Stores Yard, Nagpur, on THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1899, commencing at 8 A.M.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.
Nagpur, C. P, 3rd May, 1899.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED a COMMANDER for the Rangoon Pilot Vessel "GUIDE". Candidates must hold a Master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or an Indian or Colonial certificate. Applications must be accompanied by a medical certificate, including a certificate of eye sight, certificate of birth and certificates of service, and will be received by the Deputy Conservator up to 10th May, 1899.

Salary Rs. 450 a month, plus Rs. 30 mess allowance only. No other allowances will be admissible.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, 8th April, 1899.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS.

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in.	250
11 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in.	275
12 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS,

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

QUAKER OATS, OATMEAL, GROATS.

HEALTHFUL AND ECONOMICAL TO USE.

		Rs. a.
ROLLED QUART OATS	Per 2 lbs.	0 8
SCOTCH OATMEAL	Per "	0 12
ROBINSON'S GROATS	Per 1 lb. tin	0 12
" Prepared Barley	Per " "	0 12

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"
CATALOGUE

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, [illegible] in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Rs. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

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THACKER & CO., LD.,

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.

Steel Dies cut from Rs. 4-0.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
VISITING CARDS—LADIES.

100 Cards printed and engraving Plate, Rs. 4-0.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.

100 Cards printed and engraving Plate, Rs. 2-0.

	Rs.
Hammond Typewriter	460
Hammond Typewriter	460
Hammond Typewriter	460

To be seen working at Thacker's.

North Typewriter	450
North Typewriter	450
North Typewriter	450

To be seen working at Thacker's.

Waverley Typewriter	350
Waverley Typewriter	350
Waverley Typewriter	350

To be seen working at Thacker's.

Hartford Typewriter	350
Hartford Typewriter	350
Hartford Typewriter	350

To be seen working at Thacker's.

New Franklin Typewriter	300
New Franklin Typewriter	300
New Franklin Typewriter	300

To be seen working at Thacker's.

NOTICE.

WANTED an ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Indore Imperial Service Lancers on a salary of Rs. 150. This to include the maintenance of a horse and two ponies and the cost of the uniform, as required by the regulations of the Lancers. Apply for particulars in person.

S. V. DHURANDHAR,
Minister of Indore.

NOTICE is hereby given that several stencil papers for the Duplicator bearing the signature of "PEROSHA N. MASANI" Per Pro ourselves have been discovered to-day either to have been stolen or missing from our Office. All persons are therefore hereby warned against using or accepting as sufficient or otherwise acting on any note paper writing or document bearing the signature of "Perosha N. Masani," Per Pro ourselves, taken by means of such Duplicators or stencil papers and they will do so at their own risk.

NNOTICE is hereby further given that Mr. "PEROSHA N MASANI" will from THIS DAY SIGN Per Pro ourselves a PEROZSHA N. E. MASANI instead of PEROSHA N MASANI.

MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1899.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th May, 1899, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1898.

II. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 29th May, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1899.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING
KODAK CAMERAS AND
SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK No. 2...	3	8
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK No. 4...	5	4

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES, can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

JABORANDI HAIR OIL.—This is an elegant preparation for rendering the Hair soft and glossy and preventing it from falling off. Prepared only by LINDEN & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—"I take this opportunity of thanking you for looking after my comfort so well during my stay at your Hotel and I shall have great pleasure in recommending your Hotel to my friends.—E. WL.—RD. Major, Gloster Regt."

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WANTED a good EUROPEAN FITTER. Apply with copies of Testimonials and experience, to "E," care of this office.

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TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

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WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Malyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

CABINET ORGANINA, second-hand with 4 Music Rolls and case. Rs. 40. These are sweet-toned organs and each Music Roll is 10 to 25 feet long—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re.1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for at in and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE........................Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FOUR CASES DAMAGED VELVET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the underwriters:—

Ex s. s. Shannon.
904 K.B.B. 2975—1 case velvet.
904 „ 3000— „ „
939 „ 3067— „ „
949 „ 3104— „ „
More or less water damaged.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of a Native Prince,—

1 Splendid barouche by Kesterton with poles, lamps, and fittings.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, chest of drawer.
1 mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy.
1 cooking stove, with chimney.
1 D.B.B.L. central fire gun, by Walter Locke and Co.
A quantity of platedware, consisting of cruet and pickle frames, butter and jampots, sardine boxes, salvers, bread baskets, spoons and forks, porcelain table ornaments and figures.
1 large size office safe, double door 24 by 36 by 36 inches, by John Lord, with Chubb's lock.
1 English hand fire pump, suitable for mills and gins with fittings complete, in good order.
2 bales English tapestry carpets of sizes.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Peninsular—
2-1131, 161-212—52 bales each 5 cwts old newspaper.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles by different makers.
1 American brand new single harness, with breast collar.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome light victoria, in good order.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light easy running dog-cart.
1 military saddle, with bridle.
1 grey country bred gelding, 15 hands, steady, fast trapper and good saddle horse with black brass mounted harness in good order.
1 "Siren" Racer bicycle brand new with Beston pneumatic tyres, spring saddle, lamp, bell, tool, bag, complete.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, consisting of palms, roses, crotons, dracænas, ferns of sorts, stephanotes, malpigia lilies, lawn mowing machine, teak wood brass bound, jardiniers, &c., the property of the Honourable Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable teak and blackwood substantial dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, also Wimbridge's drawing-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, valuable clocks, real old Satsuma and Kanga table ornaments and large jars, velvet piled and durrie large carpets, handsome pictures, cane matting, handsome barouche by Stephens, a pair of handsome and fast young bay waler horses, handsome waler mare, going both in saddle and harness, sets of a single and double harness, gent's saddle, a large garden, etc., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General, proceeded home.

The property of another Gentleman.

1 mail phaetan in good condition, by Silk and Sons.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Ismail Assur, the Transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Balcrishna Ramchendra Nagvekar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of November, 1896, and made between the said Balcrishna Ramchendra Nagvekar of the one part, and Sherifbhai Thaverbhai of the other part, the following properties, viz.—

Firstly.—All that piece of fazendari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Balcrishna Ramchendra, assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3950 (2) and street No. 137A, admeasuring 30 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded on the east by the fazendari public passage, on the west by the house of the late Narayen Fackerjee Bhandari, on the north partly by the house of Bhawoo Changoojee, and partly by the house of Gujra Malin, widow, and on the south by the fazendari public passage.

Secondly.—All that piece of fazendari land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Ripon Road, near Byculla, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3927 (2) and Street No. 111A, and bounded on the east and west by the public passages, and on the north and south by the property of fazendar Janardhan Hiraji Patil, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Balcrishna Ramchendra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the office of Mr. N. M. Petit, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Devjee Canjee and others platedware crockery and glassware, firstrate ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, lady's bicycle, telescope, lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of W. SIDNEY SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Government House, Parel, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., office and household furniture, such as teak, blackwood, and mahogany writing tables, with and without arm chairs, sideboards, drawing-room sofas, teak and blackwood wardrobes, brass and iron double and single four posts bedsteads, iron baba cots, camp and bedroom sofas, ice-boxes, dressing and cheval glasses, English and Persian carpets, mangling and ringing machines, water filters, a large size weighing scale with weights, blackwood bedsteads, 5, 8, and 24-light chandeliers, 4 and 6-light glass candelabra, bronze gas chandeliers and various other articles.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.—

A quantity of unclaimed and intestate properties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Karani, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd November, 1898, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground, situate in the village of Ambolee, in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the registration sub-district of Thana containing by admeasurement ten acres and sixteen hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by ground bearing Survey No. 111, on or towards the east by ground bearing Survey No. 111, on or towards the south, by the Public Road leading to Andheri Railway Station, and on or towards the west, by ground being a portion of the plot of ground bearing Survey Nos. 114 and 113, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor, and the said land is registered and bears Survey Nos. 95, 114, and 113 in the Revenue Survey Records of the Collector of Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, office-room, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables, mirror door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet-toned walnutwood square piano, etc., etc., the property of D. H. MACARTHUR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	„	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	12
SOUCHONG	„	0	10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

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EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
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CHIEF OFFICE:
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There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.........	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid..................	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurance on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
47 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS........	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG ...	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ...	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA..........	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at [illegible] per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for [illegible] months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE.

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to
Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The D[illegible] of CAMB[illegible]
Many of the Leading London Cl[illegible]
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, [illegible] the great risk of sullages so common [illegible]

Sole Agents for MOET [illegible]NDON'S CHAMPAGNE.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists

For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)

Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

WHEN BUYING

COGNAC BRANDY.

ASK FOR

DENIS MOUNIE'S

One of the

FINEST

shipped in Cases.

! NONE BETTER !

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

J. RATILAL & CO.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ½ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

ESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing [illegible] cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.
All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & CO.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globule Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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NOTICES.

P. & O.
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, as a TEMPORARY MEASURE, PUBLIC MESSAGES cannot be received at or despatched from any of the Company's Stations for the present. Due notice will be given when the Railway Offices will be open for the despatch of telegrams.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th May, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THERE are some VACANCIES for NATIVE STATION MASTERS and TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS who possess a knowledge of Morse working. Salary according to qualification. Apply personally or by letter to undersigned and to the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Byculla also to the District Traffic Superintendents at Bombay, Bhusawal, Jabalpur, Sholapur and Manmar.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 5th May, 1899.

In the matter of the Estate of PAUL MYATT of Satara, and Mahableshwar, European Inhabitant, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons, being creditors of or otherwise having any claim against the estate of the abovenamed PAUL MYATT, late of Satara and Mahableshwar European Inhabitant, who died at Panchgaony, on the 3rd day of February, 1899, and Probate of whose will and codicil having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was on the 17th day of April, 1899, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs. WILLIAM SMITH, HENRY CHARLES CRISP and WILLIAM LANE, the Surviving Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims within one month from this date to us or to the said Executors or care of the Undersigned, at No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Executors will distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they the said executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 29th day of April, 1899.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Attorneys for the Executors.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE;

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST........................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,282½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	108
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	3
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Showнugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	102 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	18	210
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvRs12½	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,060	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	800
French	800	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	20	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	800	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	400
Munmar M.	700	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	595
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	182½
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	30	340x1
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	535
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	365
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	200	all	12	210
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1100
MISCELLANEOUS.				Halfyearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	140
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	5,900
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93½	1,500
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	77
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	100	500	500	5 .ct	510
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	925
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	207
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	2	200	dvdRs10	209
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,·00	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	65
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	198
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	135
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	58
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	490
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,067½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 1½	27xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Halfyearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	.000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	335
Aurangabad S., & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	39 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,960xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	590
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	790
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Goorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	840
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	415
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	320
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	550xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	165
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	0xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs. 5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	835
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	690	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	12 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,280
Mohanlal K. Parakh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,060	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	275
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	145
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	763	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	960
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	710
Ripon Mills	1800	11,000	1,000	Rs30	945
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd [illegible]	660
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd [illegible]	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	665
Sassoon and Alliance	5,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.20	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Vaishnav Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	880	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	440
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	dvd R..	5
Wallis Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 10-33m., 10-18a. Low water, 3-43m., 4-16a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Amateur Theatricals, Novelty Theatre, 8-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Egypt and Annandale entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Hermod on Saturday; the steamer Rajputana left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Montclair entered, and the steamer Peninsular left the dock on Friday.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A fine specimen of *Lilium auratum*, the golden-rayed lily of Japan, can be seen in flower at present.

THEFT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. Frederick Smith, chief steward of the steam-ship City of Edinburgh, now lying in the Victoria Dock, has made a report to the police that, on Friday afternoon, a pair of opera glasses and a pair of binoculars, of the value of Rs. 30, were stolen from a shelf in the cabin, which was situated on the port side.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal and Cape Colony, via Tuticorin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow.

SUICIDE OF A MENDICANT.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Girgaum Back Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Narayen, a Hindu mendicant, aged thirty years. The deceased had no fixed place of residence, and slept at night wherever he could. He had been ailing for the last four years and could find relief in death only. On Friday afternoon, his body was found floating in a well near Madhav Baugh. The police were informed, and they had the body removed. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury.

FIGHTING WITH STICKS IN THE DOCKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, John Ward and three other European seamen were charged with being drunk and disorderly. About midnight, on Friday, the accused and five other seamen were seen by the police fighting with sticks in the docks. They had their coats off, and were all under the influence of liquor. The accused admitted the offence, one of them stating that they were not accustomed to the kind of liquor they had been drinking. They were convicted and fined three rupees each.

DISHONEST POLICE RAMOSEES.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Sirjoo Baganath and Rampaderath Siriram, police ramosees, were charged, the first with theft of wearing apparel, of the value of about Rs. 23, and the second with receiving stolen property. It appears that, on Thursday night last, the first accused entered the room of the complainant, Shewnandram Toolsigram, another ramosee, residing in Bazaar Gate Street. He opened the man's box, removed the property, and handed it over to the second accused, who was employed at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.'s offices. The complainant, on returning home, on Friday morning, found the property missing and suspected the first accused, who resided in the same house. The police afterwards recovered the missing property from the second prisoner. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, the first of whom was sentenced to three, and the second to four months' imprisonment.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 1st May:—

Considered the following report of the Land Committee, No. XI, dated the 28th April, 1899, dealing with the following subjects:—

HORNBY ROAD PLOT. APPLICATION FOR BUILDING SITE.

Recommending that a period of two years be allowed for the completion of the building on site No. 69 of the Hornby Road Plot, and that the rent should accrue from the end of that term or from the actual date of the completion of the building in carcase, whichever is earlier.

That the foot-path in front of the building should, in the terms of the conditions, be arcaded, and observing that the conditions are under revision by the Trustees' Solicitor.

COLABA COTTON GREEN, RATES OF RENT FOR COTTON STORAGE.

Recommending that the proposal of the Bombay Port Trust to continue for the next three years the present rates of rent, *viz.*, Rs. 1-5-6 for the season, for the Trustees' portion of the storage ground on the Colaba Cotton Green which is provided with fire service be accepted on the understanding that the Colaba Land and Mill Company also agree to it.

PAREL ESTATE RENT OF QUARTERS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE MOUNTED POLICE.

Recommending that the rent be fixed at Rs. 172 per mensem as determined by the Engineer on the basis of the valuation given in his statement *viz*:—Body Guard Lines Rs. 96 per mensem. Stables Rs. 76 per mensem. Total Rs. 172 and that in addition to such rents the Commissioner of Police should be required to pay the actual water and halalcore rates (if any). The rent to be chargeable from 1st April, 1899.

ACCOMMODATION FOR PLAGUE RESEARCH LABORATORY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

Recommending that the proposal to locate the Plague Research Laboratory at Government House, Parel, be agreed to on the understanding that Government and the Municipality jointly pay as rent a sum sufficient to cover the rates and taxes payable to the Municipality on account of the premises plus the actual cost of repairs executed during the period of their occupancy; that the premises when vacated are left in a reasonably good state of repair; that any alterations required will be submitted for the previous approval of the Board; and that the occupation be subject to 6 months' notice in the event of the property being required by the Trust.

HORNBY ROAD PLOT LEASE OF BUILDING SITE NO. 36 ON THE WAUDBY ROAD.

With reference to letter from Messrs. Sitaram and Mirza accepting, on behalf of their client the Trustees' terms and conditions for the lease of plot No. 36 on the Waudby Road, provided (1) the Trust guarantees the removal of the two wells in the vicinity of the plot which are a source of nuisance, or (2) that three pieces of ground beside the wells measuring about half the area of the plot should be given as garden ground free of rent, or (3) that the Trust should cover up the well; recommending that a reply be given to the effect that the Board are not in a position to close the wells and are not willing to grant the request as regards the grant of free garden space.

MARINE LINES ESTATE, PLANS OF BUILDING SITES.

With reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 45, dated 20th April 1899, and plan No. 184 prepared by the Engineer, showing the arrangement for laying out the plot for building residential quarters thereon, whereby out of a total area of 30,090 square yard, 20,149 square yards is to be appropriated to building and the remainder reserved gardens or open space, observing that provision should be made for an additional passage between the plots 10 and 11 and, with this addition, recommending that the plan be generally approved.

Resolution.—The Report is adopted.

Note.—Mr. Wacha dissented as regards the Marine Lines Estate.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., dated 27th April, 1899, agreeing to rent the piece of ground on the Flats measuring 2,972 squre yards from 1st June 1899 at Rs. 15 per month; and proposing with the permission of the Trustees to erect conveniences thereon, which they regard as temporary structures, on one corner of the land.

The Land Committee, at their meeting on the 28th April, 1899, resolved that there was no objection to the sturctures, provided they are temporary and directed that the lease should now be prepared for execution.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 2nd May, 1899:—

		£
1	Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2	Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 29th April, 1899	1,319,200
3	Balance to be remitted from 30th April, 1899, to 31st March, 1900	15,680,800

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Cummins, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant A. Roberts, 24th Punjab Infantry, have been permitted to exchange regiments.

Lieutenant-Colonel Swann, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind district, during the absence, on a year's leave, of Major Bayly.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

CRICKET PROSPECTS AT THE 'VARSITIES.

THE CLOSE OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

THE ARMY CUP.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

SEVENTY-THREE horses have been entered for the Goodwood Cup of 1901, the great majority of which are, of course, dark two-year-olds and yearlings. Sir J. Miller's Pinfold and Deeside are the only animals of four years old and upwards which have been engaged, a fact which must be disheartening to those enthusiasts who are always screeching to see aged horses running in races of this description. Mr. Brassey has entered Boniface, but if ever that colt develops into a Goodwood Cup winner (or, indeed, if he ever manages to win any big race whatever) most people will be vastly surprised. The Duke of Westminster has engaged Frontier; and Birkenhead, the Beckhampton dark candidate for the Two Thousand and Derby, figures in the list, as also does the Irish colt Oppressor. Mr. Long has entered Lord Edward II., who does not look as if stamina is his strong point, and Captain Machell nominates Vera. The four-year-old Deeside belongs to Sir Tatton Sykes, and his only appearance last year was in the Biennial at Derby, when he was last in a field of four, Dieudonne being the winner. The liability of an entry for the Goodwood Cup is only £5 if declared by the last Tuesday in March, 1900, when there is sure to be a prodigious weeding out of the entry. It was hoped that Mr. Rose would have entered Cyllene, and it would be a treat to see a really high-class six-year-old starting for such a race in good condition.

Summer term is once more upon us, ergo, the season when "wickets are bowled and defended," as Andrew Lang has it. Prospects for 1899 are altogether rosy at both Oxford and Cambridge. F. H. B. Champain (Cheltenham and Hertford, captains the Oxonians, and bids fair to become as popular as was F. H. E. Cunlife last year. Six "Old Blues" are available, and in residence again, i. e., A. Eccles (hero of the 1898 match), B. J. Bosanquet, F. W. Stocks (Leicester County eleven), R. E. Foster (the triple "Blue"), E. C. Wright (Gloucester County Eleven)—who played in 1897—and E. C. Lee (Hampshire County Eleven). Cunliffe at bowling, and R. W. Fox at the wicket, will be missed sadly this year, albeit compensation is afforded by the advent of many public school cracks in both directions. A lot of sterling "Seniors" are in evidence once again. Of batsmen, Messrs. Collins, Montmorency, Page Dashwood, Parkes (amateur champion hurdler), Luce, Hollins, Martyn, &c., are the most conspicuous. The most likely bowlers are Messrs. Mitchell, More—who went up with a big reputation from Westminster last year—Follett. White, and Billings. F. Good (Magdalen) is also a wicketkeeper well above average merit. The "Freshmen" appear a very likely lot, and much is expected of A. B. Reynolds (Winchester). He is a capital batsman and a wicket-keeper of the "nascitur non fit" order—from all accounts a sort of Lewis, Fox, and Brain rolled into one. Needless to add it will greatly simplify the captain's task of final selection should he fulfil the great expectations formed of him. Of new batsmen, H. C. Pilkington and Lord Francis Scott (Eton) possess undoubted credentials. The first-named is another scion of the famous Lancashire sporting family—moreover, a grand batsman with many specially clever strokes, and a magnificent field. As captain of cricket at Eton last year his everage was 44·50. Lord Scott—a brother to the Old Blue—is also a fine but and a tricky bowler, after the style of E. A. Nepean. H. F. Terry (Uppingham) boasts an average last year of 49·60, whilst F. H. Humphreys (Shrewsbury) T. R. Crawley-Boevey (Clifton), C. S. Hannay (Rugby), &c., all claim an average of over thirty. Other promising batsmen are F. Kershaw (Cheltenham) C. H. B. Marsham (Eton), W. F. Raittigan and W. S. Medlicott (Harrow) T. H. Hull (Uppingham) R. A. Willams (Winchester) C. C. H. Twiss (Shrewsbury) &c. Class bowling is a desideratum this season, hence exceptional interest will be taken in the doings of the new-comers. H. S. Chapman Hurstpierpoint took 50 wickets for 1146 last season, whilst Humphreys (Shrewsbury) captured 42 at a cost of 12·47; and R. F. Carsdale (Lancing) 38 with an analysis of 14·39. The Old Salopian is an "express" bowler with a natural break from the leg.

Other likely trundlers are F. H. Bowring Shrewsbury), E. C. Brooke (Radley)—who keeps a fine length and took 45 wickets for 14 runs each last year—H. C. B. Gibson (Marlborough) F. S. Hewitt (Haileybury). W. S. Moss, and V. G. Harmsworth (Charterhouse), The last-named captured 31 wickets for 18 runs each in 1898, and is a very fast left-handed bowler of exceptional merit. Last, but not least, C. W. Wordsworth (Loretto), who boasts an 1898 analysis of 56 wickets at a cost of only 6·69 each, very sound! Altogether the Dark Blues should be strong in batting, and given worthy successors to Cunliffe and Fox turn out quite as formidable as last year. The usual trial matches will be followed by nine representative ditto, five at home and four away. The home fixture with the M.C.C. has been dropped, but the Australians will be antagonised twice, whilst new fixtures with Worcestershire and the Crystal Palace have been arranged. The second match v. the Australians, at Portsmouth, will be played by Past and Present Oxonians, and I hear that a most formidable team is to be put into the field. King has got the Parks ground in splendid condition, a fine staff of bowlers have been engaged, and active practice commences to-day. Next week I hope to vouchsafe other items of interest. G. L. Jessop (of Gloucestershire fame) captains the Cantabs and readers will be glad to hear that he is now fitter than for some months past. As at Oxford, six "Old Blues" will be available:—T. L. Taylor, H. H. B. Hawkins, J. H. Stogdon, G. E. Winter, A. E. Hind, and A. E. Fernie (who played in 1897). Outside these a rare lot of "Seniors" are available this year:—L. J. Moon (the football Blue), A. H. Hornby (son of the ever-famous Lancashire skipper), T. G. O. Cole (the 1897 Harrow crack), J. Daniel, N. G. D. Howell, W. Prest, E. E. Apthorp, &c.—all clinking batsmen. With all the 1898 stock bowlers (save De Zoete) available again Jessop will not experience much difficulty in attack, albeit Messrs. Lumsden, Penn, Norman, Heslop, Spencer, and (probably) Curgenven are old parliamentary hands worthy of trial. If paper form means anything, then Cambridge is blessed in the way of "Freshmen" this year. Of batsmen, S. H. Day (Malvern) and R. N. Blaker (Westminster) need little introduction. Both have played for Kent County, and boast 1898 averages of 51·40 and 45·0 respectively. Both are superb fielders also, and as capable allround exponents at cricket as they certainly are at football. N. O. Tagart (Clifton) claims and average of 44·0 E. W. Wyatt (Malvern) one of 38·13 E. B. Noel (Winchester) one of 31·64, whilst O. C. T. Doll (Charterhouse) is not far behind with 32·8.

Other notable Public School cracks in residence are S. M. Anderson (Westminster), C. W. Alexander (Shrewsbury)—another coming Association Blue—F. Kershaw (Cheltenham), W. K. P. Ffrench (Marlborough), J. N. B. Champain (Cheltenham)—brother to the Oxford skipper—F. A. Zoar (Tonbridge), J. Gilman (St. Paul's), etc. Of promising bowlers there are plenty also. Alexander (Shrewsbury) boasts an 1898 analysis of 37 wickets for 12·45, G. A. Scott (Tonbridge), 34 for 15·35, Wyatt (Malvern), 30 for 26·60, and L. J. Clayton (Cheltenham), 31 at a cost of 17·67 each. The latter has a fine delivery, with a deadly leg break. C. E. Winter (Uppingham), brother of the Blue, emulates "G. E." at the slow lob business, and other notable trundlers are J. H. C. Greenlees (Loretto), C. F. Collett (Cheltenham), C. S. Lee (St. Paul's), and E. N. Wilson (Uppingham), brother to "Clem" Wilson, of Cantab and Yorkshire fame. Happily, T. L. Taylor will be available at the wicket again; but capital understudies can be found in Messrs. L. J. Moon, Gardiner (Bradfield), Robertson (Harrow), and young Winter. With such material Gilbert Jessop should have no difficulty in speedily getting together another very formidable representative eleven. As at Oxford again, outside the trial matches nine representative battles will be fought, five at home and four away. To universal regret, Mr. C. I. Thornton, having given up active cricket, hence his annual match will be dropped, together with those v. Middlesex and Hampshire. Save the Australians, no new fixture has been arranged, albeit Surrey will be antagonised twice this year, and Liverpool and District after the inter-Varsity fight at Lord's. Fenner's ground is in splendid condition just now, and already the well-known sounds of cricket strife are heard daily. For reasons not far to seek, notes on general sport must come in later; enough for the nonce to report any amount of vitality all down the line at both Universities.

It will interest many persons to know that the Leeds Club are having a new grand stand erected on the Headingley ground, with the view of accommodating those visitors to the England v. Australia test match who wish to book seats in advance. The stand will be a permanent addition to the ground, and I am informed that the cost of erecting it is pretty stiff. Another improvement which is on foot at the Headingley ground is the enlargement of the dining-room in the members' pavillion. This work is now proceeding. A large dining hall and refeshment bar for the convenience of the general public are also to be erected outside the building. It will be seen, therefore, that the Leeds Club intend making their ground thoroughly up-to-date, and covenient in every respect. Yorkshire are playing a good series of district matches this summer, with a view to encouraging and developing local talent. This matches are expensive to the Country, for they seldom or never draw gates that pay for the enterprise. That, however, is a detail, for money is well spent when it is used to propagate the sport. The danger in the case is that local committees by the selection of their teams. It is, do not always assist the Country Committee of course, necessary to give a certain amount of stability to a local team by the selection of experienced players. But I have seen "colts" troted out in these district matches who were more fit for the arm chair than the cricket field. It ought to be understood that these matches are intended for the development of new blood, and not for stirring up the livers of the village patriarchs.

J. T. Brown, of Yorkshire, E. G. Hayes, and F. C. Holland, of Surrey, were among the passengers brought home by the Union Company's fine steamship The Scot, at the end of last week. Hayes, who looks all the better for his winter's sojourn in South Africa, seems to have had a most enjoyable time of it out there. He was engaged at Cradock, which is some 180 miles inland from Port Elizabeth, and, from what one can learn, was certainly not overworked. As a cricketer, too, he had every reason to be satisfied. His batting average was 41 for fourteen innings, and he took seventy-three wickets at a cost of five runs apiece. He speaks very highly of J. Sinclair, who scored over 100 for South Africa against Lord Hawke's team in the last "test match" as a batsman.

The race for second place in the Second Division continues to be remarkably interesting. Even although so near the end of the season, three clubs are yet in the running, whilst still another is not absolutely out of it. On the principle that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, Glossop North End may have just a shade the better chance, and they may be said to have done well in squeezing a point out of Small Heath. One can hardly realise such a small place as Glossop possessing a First League club, but it is within the "pale of practical politics." Such an event was never contemplated less than twelve months ago. If they do obtain premier honours it will be an appropriate wedding present from the team to their popular president, Mr. S. H. Wood, who is hereby wished much happiness in respect of last week's interesting event.

New Brighton are not yet past redemption. Only a point behind Glossop, they have two fixtures yet to fulfil. Both are away, and whilst they ought to win at Loughborough, they may have another tune to play at Leicester. In the Fosse they will be opposed by a team who have also a chance of promotion, and we may take it for granted that this well be a rare set to. Whichever comes off victorious will go above the other, so that nothing will be thorwn away by either side. Should the issue be ultimately settled on goal average Glossop North End will gain the verdict.

I am rather surprised to find that Tottenham Hotspur have been placed among the clubs who are exempted from the Qualifying Competition of the English Cup. Southampton, both by the position they hold in the Southern League and them play in the Cup, are fully entitled to their place; but I really think it unjust that the Tottenham eleven are given the preference of both Milwall and the Arsenal. The latter, I regret to say, have not done as well as might have been expected; but for all that, their place in the Second Division of the League is very creditable. Millwall, I think, have not been well treated. Their form, as the Southern League table fairly shows, is better than that of the Spurs, who, there is no getting away from the fact, have proved a very disappointing lot, especially when the class of their players is taken into consideration. I presume the Selection Committee have gone on the form shown by the Spurs in the Cup. There is this much to be said, however; there are one or two other Southern League clubs whose credentials are quite as good as those of Tottenham. I am pleased to see that the good play Bristol City has been duly appreciated by the powers that be. As I have more than once said, we have four or five Southern clubs who are so much of a muchness that it is difficult to say which is the better. And they couldn't all have been exempted.

A scoreless draw in the Yorkshire Cup final is a unique occurrence. It had not happened prior to Saturday since the competition was established in 1877. In one sence it was a satisfactory termination, for the match at Keighley was fought out under vile conditions, and the Cup could only have been won by a fluke, it being impossible to play correct football. Sowerby Bridge, who were the favourites for the match, had the best of the argument and had the ground been dry they would probably have beaten Alverthorpe by a fairly substantial margin. Given reasonably good conditions they will probably win at the next time of asking; and that handsome, newly-painted four-in-hand will not have been chartered for the home bringing of the Cup in vain after all. By the way, Sowerby Bridge have in the competition now taken part in three ties in which no point has been scored. If a Cup is to be won by hard trying, they are surely entitled to it.

The next item of interest in the expiring football season is the test match between Heckmondwike and Hull Kingston Rovers. This and the match, Batley (shield-holders) v. the Rest, fill up the interval before the final tie. Concerning the test match, the general opinion in Yorkshire is that Hull Kingston Rovers will be victorious, and thus win a place in the Senior Competition for next season. Heckmondwike, having had so far to bow to the inevitable, are saying very little about the test game. I presume it may be taken for granted that they will not give in without a struggle, though the statement has been made that, seeing the turn events have taken some Heckmondwike people do not think the club should take the trouble to soriously defend their status. I don't think, however, that any want of courage can be charged against the Heckmondwike club. As Hull Kingston Rovers will probably find out. As to the probable result of the test mach, in my opinion. Hull Kingston Rovers would have obtained an easier victory over Liversedge than they are likely to do with Heckmondwike as their opponents. The reason for this opinion is that the match is one in which the forward play is likely to prove the dominant factor, and the Heckmondwike forwards are more capable of holding their own in a hurly-burly than Liversedge. The Rovers ought to win the match, and I think they will do so, but it would be very absurd for anyone to look upon the result as if it were a foregone conclusion.

WHILST the Australian cricketers are touring in England this summer, a team of Rugby football players from the British Isles will visit the Antipodes under the leadership of the Rev. M. Mullineaux, the well-known Kent player. The Rugby game has made such rapid strides in New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand—in Victoria they play a distinct game of their own—that the visitors will find their task by no means and easy one. The team is not by any means representative of the strength of British Rugby football, although it includes seven International players in Messrs. E. F. Fookes, G. R. Gibson, and F. M. Stout (England), G. P. Doran, T. W. Mc Gown, and W. G. Byron (Ireland), and E. G. Nicholls (Wales). The absence of Mr. J. F. Byrne, the English full back, who was expected to join the party will weaken the defence. The tourists will leave London on May 10 to catch the P. and O. s. s. Oceana at Marseilles the following day, and they will open their list of matches at Sydney on Saturday, June 17.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line s s Clio, 1,777 tons, Captain G T Johnson, sailed on Saturday last, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Cumming, 3,107 tons, Captain S Beer, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain F Shel drick, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta (24th April) with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain J Robertson arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Rangoon (9th April) via Moulmein and Colombo, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 4th May, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut-Col Bourke, Miss Cardew, Mrs Brice, Mr and Mrs Beaman, Lieut-Col Phillips, Mr E Clement, Capt Vasey, Major Graham, Major Dixon, Capt Templar, Capt and Mrs Spence, Capt Jackson, Capt Macdonald, Mr and Mrs Vullubdas and child, and 40 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL GULF, OF MARTABAN.

Rangoon river entrance.—Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated, 19th April 1899, that the Spit Light-vessel showing 12-mile light has been temporarily removed for repairs and replaced by another vessel exhibiting mast-head lights back to back visible five miles.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, arrived here this afternoon,

NAPLES, MAY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, left here this afternoon.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 6.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kilwa	993	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Peshawar	2202	Vibert			P & O Co
Naseri	912	Owen	Jedda		B & P S N Co
Caithness	2122	Proud			K N & Co
Hermod	830	Nielsen			Bombay Co
Bq County of Ayr	498	Walker			
Gymeric	2598	Thomson			K N & Co
Patna	1164	Acheson	P Gulf		M M & Co
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Vasna	503	Rickford	Karachi		
Patrick Stewart		Tindall	Govt Dock		I G T Steamer
Bengal	2757	Barcham	China		P & O Co
Khandalla	1316	Stewart	P Gulf		M M & Co
Investigator		Henning	Govt Dock		R I M
Colobaria	3420	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Lynrowan	1797	Waring			K N & Co
Lord Kelwin	2232	Steel			K N & Co
H Bolckow	690	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Dwarka	7 9	Livingstone			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Robertson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Annandale	2538	Milne	Kobe	10-5	N Y Kaisha
F	Egypt	4179	Langbourne	London	20-5	P & O Co
K	Imaum	2706	Penbertoy	Amsterdam	11-5	K N & Co
L	Ile-face	373	S Ally	Maculla	8-5	A Munjee
M	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	13-5	P & O Co
N	Ile de la Reunion	2938	Peroo	Havre	12-5	K N & Co
O	Skuld	913	Alson	Genoa	11-5	K N & Co
P	Khalif	2219	Nash	Genoa	11-5	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kaveri	533	Ahmed	Bhownagar	6-5	Sheprd & Co
Sabarmati	514	Fuckeera	Mangalore	7-5	Do
Ponani	532	Fakeer	Bhownagar	9-5	Do

30 Ton Crane.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kola	493	Rickford			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Matin	2433	Alcot	Hull	15-5	W & A G & Co
2	Lord Kelvin	2223	Steel	Calcutta	10-5	W & A G & Co
5	Buluwayo	2796	Cluine	Hull	20-5	W & A G & Co
7	City of Edinbrough	2060	Bailey	Karachi	10-5	F F & Co
8	Abergeldie	2435	Murray	Hamburg	6-5	Bombay Co
9	Imani	2579	Peabody	Antwerp	8-5	K N & Co
10	Noranmore	2677	Jepson	Dunkirk	19-5	K N & Co
12	Lynrowan	1797	Harway			K N & Co
13	Clan Forbes	1561	Barber			F M & Co
15	Selma	2233	Donowan	Trieste	10-5	Bombay Co
16	Londesborough	1931	Padgett	Antwerp	10-5	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Montclair	2458	Owen	Hamburg	15-5	K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Hermod	1339 tons gross				Bombay Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Colobaria s.	Sheldrick	Calcutta, April 24.
6	Dwarka s.	Livingstone	Karachi, May 4.
	Ellora s.	Robertson	Rangoon, April 9.
7	Habichts	Fitzschkau	Cardiff, March 24.
	Maria Valerie s	Fellner	Kobe, April 16.
	Singapore s.	Emanuele	Genoa, April 17.
	Sultan s.	Bohusack	Zanzibar, April 21.
	Goa	Skinner	Zanzibar, April 20.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Warora s	Alexander	Calcutta.
	Okhla s	Peck	Calcutta, etc.
	Okara s	Macintyre	Calcutta.
	R I M S Dalhousie.	Warden	Rangoon.
	Clio s	Johnson	Hull via Karachi.
	Clan Cumming s.	Beer	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Peninsular s	Wheler	London.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last;—

Steamer Maria Valerie, for Trieste, etc.
" Egypt, for London, etc.
" Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf, etc.
" Lynrowan, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, Havre, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Noranmore s—30 bales wool M Lalljee; 35 bales wool Doongersey Nagjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Noranmore s—2190 cwt rapeseed L Curamchand; 2001 cwt poppyseed, 4030 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 4000 cwt poppyseed Glade and Co; 5000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 500 cwt buffalo horns E Currimbhoy Nanjee; 216 cwt groundnuts Owen and Okell.

Lynrowan s—600 cwt buffalo horns Busally Esmall.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—1000 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co.

Buluwayo s—112 cwt rapeseed and 8000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Maria Valerie s—1 bale woollen carpets Latham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Montclair s—4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 4000 cwt rapeseed Sunday and Co; 2000 cwt bonemeal Allarakhia Canjee; 10014 cwt rapeseed, 14925 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Londesborough s—2001 cwt rapeseed Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy; 1001 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers; 350 cwt castorseed A Blaschek and Co.

Imani s—2001 cwt linseed Owen and Okell.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile de la Reunion s—31 bales hemp N Futehally and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Matin s—10015 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Khalif s—200 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Selma s—770 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1870 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Maria Valerie s—1 case tiger skins Gordon and Co; 440 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1 case piece goods Brier and Katz.

FOR VENICE.

Selma s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Maria Valerie s—200 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 1002 cwt castorseed A Blaschek and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Annandale s—100 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co; 1500 bales cotton Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton Talati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Annandale s—75 cwt gum M M Essabhoy; 100 bales cotton Tata and Co; 18 cwt indigo and 13 cwt gum C M Bhesania.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th May, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·83
Temperature of the Air	degrees	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·6
Dew Point		77·2
Relative humidity of Air		·673
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)		2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·0
General Directions of wind*		WNW, ENE, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	189
Fall of Rain		0·01
Total fall during month		0·02
" year		1·35
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 8TH, AT 8-25 P.M.
TICKETS—ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain E. Pizzarelo, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 7th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

AN extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 10,000 on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent. yesterday in London, to 110 5-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 102 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London moved up 1 centime, to 25·20 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per. cent. to 115 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-8 per cent., to £ 67 1-8. Bar Silver was 3-16d. less in value, at 28d. per oz.; and in New York, 1-8 cent, at 61 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·87 1-4 dollars. About £ 175,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The shipments of specie comprised £ 10,000 in Silver, and £ 60,000 in Gold to Bombay; and £ 23,000 in Silver to Hongkong.

There was no further change in the financial quotations in London to-day, the above level being maintained for each denomination, i. e. 110 5-16 for Consols, 102 1-2 for French Rentes, 115 1-2 for Indian Sterling Loan, 25·20 1-2 fcs. for Paris Exchange on London, and £ 67 1-8 for Rupee Securities. Bar Silver remained at 28d. per oz.; and was unchanged in New York, at 61 1-4 cents., per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87 1-4 dollars.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted yesterday, at 29 3-4s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the canal; White Delhi at 29s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, business done via the canal. For Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 34 1-2s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, May-June shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm; for Brown Rapeseed. 33 1-4s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a firm market. To-day the latter quotations were higher, 36 3-4 being quoted for Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, May-June shipment, Hamburg, to for sellers via the Canal, market strong; and 33 3-4s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a strong market.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm at closing last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 12,000 bales; Imports, *nil.* Spot Mid. Americans were 1-32d. higher, at 3-3 8d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-64 to 1-32d., extreme quotations being 3 21-64 for May and for September-October shipment. The Manchester market was firmer.

Spot Mid. Americans further advanced 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton market to-day, to 3 13-32d. per lb.; American Arrivals were unchanged in the near, and 1-64d. higher in the more distant positions at, 3 21-64d. for may delivery, and 3 11-32d. for September-October. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 3,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats and Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was firm. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 56,000 bales, being 1,000 bales more than in the week preceding; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales greater, at 61,000 bales. The week's Imports were 18,000 bales more, at 53,000 bales. The total stock diminished by 15,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,601,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton advanced 1-16 cent in New York yesterday, to 6 3-16 cents per lb; August Futures were 6 points higher, at 5·93 cents, and December 5 points, at 5·97 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; while Futures were again higher by 2 points each, at 5·95 and 5·99 cents for August and December, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 10,430,000 bales, compared with 10,360,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

In our local Cotton market a fair business has been done to-day. Prices are steady. Shippers bought 1,000 bales Dhamangaum at Rs. 125 per candy, 200 Pachora at Rs. 125, 200 Parola at Rs. 125, 200 Amreli at Rs. 136 1-4, 200 Poolgaum at Rs. 134, 500 Broach at Rs. 154; and the Mills, 100 Junagadh at Rs. 123, 200 Indore at Rs. 130, 150 Dhamangaum at Rs. 130, 200 Bengal, at Rs. 128, 200 Sawginned (old) at Rs. 131, 100 Antni (old) at Rs. 120, 150 Dhamangaum at Rs. 130, 100 Akote at Rs. 128, 100 Jaura at Rs. 117, 500 Dhamangaum at Rs. 133 1-2, 400 Khangaum at Rs. 130 to Rs. 131, 200 Junagadh at Rs. 123. "Good" Bhownugger, for May delivery, was quoted at Rs. 129.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady to firm in tone; a small business is reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,426	bales.
Wheat	31,244	cwts.
Linseed	11,641	"
Rapeseed	14,234	"
Gingellyseed	1,025	"
Poppyseed	7,715	"
Castorseed	3,637	"
Rice	2,656	"

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little business reported either way, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·69 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are given to-day at 101 3-8 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Empress Mill are Rs. 5 higher; and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 2 1-2 lower. Tapti Valley Railway have advanced Rs. 2 1-2.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA and Co's. Liverpool correspondents write in their letter of the 21st ultimo on the state of their cotton market as under:—

"We are sorry we cannot give you any special news about the market this week, as there has been very little change for the last eight days.

"The news from the Lancashire weaving districts has not been quite so good this week. The men seem determined to strike for an advance, but a joint conference between masters and men will take place next Tuesday, and we feel almost sure the two parties will compromise. One thing is certain: the masters are under contract for too far ahead to ignore the men's demand entirely.

"The news from the Rhenish centres is not very good, but on the other hand, Mr. Ellison, in his circular of the 18th inst., gives a fairly favourable account of the cotton industry almost everywhere, and particularly in England, Austria, and Russia. In fact he estimates the probable consumption of American at 10½ million bales.

"As you know Neill came out last Wednesday; he does not throw over his last estimate, but graciously allows everybody to make out his own estimate, which is very good of him. He thinks there will be no reduction of acreage. We do not say there will be, but this much we will say, that the ground cannot be in a very good condition. One does not need to be a farmer to know that the land gets tired; especially is this the case in the Atlantic states, where fertilisers are employed in its renovation, and where this year, if we are to believe our correspondents, from 25 to 40 per cent. less fertilisers will be used.

"We ask ourselves: how can land which, instead of being ploughed in January or February is left with last years stalks, and with water standing between the furrows, which has not been turned over and left to mellow and sweeten during the cold season, produce as much as land which has had these advantages

"Although farm work is now progressing well, every thing will depend upon the weather, and this is, of course, an unknown factor; at any rate the fear that something may happen to spoil the next crop will present a break in prices of any importance.

"Things may look less rosy just now; the wave of buying we expected has not yet set in. It has still to come as spinners are holding aloof, and American holders are rather easier to deal with, yet we adhere to our hopeful opinion of higher prices sooner or later. Should, however, prices fall a little more in the immediate future, the position will become all the stronger.

"At a low price consumption will increase immensely, because spinners will buy two or three years consumption, and the big crops which we have behind us will disappear in the most wonderful manner.

"Our friends must not be discouraged therefore. The price is after all the main; too low at present to sell short, low enough to begin buying with all the chances of an ultimate rise."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MAY 6.

10 p.m.	83·2

SUNDAY.—MAY 7.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	89·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MATHESON—CONACHER—April 28, at 15, Marshall Place Perth, by the Rev Professor Robertson, D D, Glasgow University, and the Rev Professor Morton, Perth, Thomas Matheson, late Manager, National Bank of India, Ld., Karachi, to Winnie, youngest daughter of the late Charles Conacher, Perth. At Home—Balhousie Terrace, second and third Fridays after June.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MASON—May 7, on Sunday, at 3-30 a.m., at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Fredrick Bohan Mason, third son of Capt. Mason, Barrack Master. Deeply regretted.—English and Scotch papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FURNELL—May 3, at Royapuram, the wife of Sergt H A Furnell, P W D, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1899.

IT seems paradoxical that Count Tolstoi of all men should come forward to prove by irrefutable arguments that Governments are unable either to diminish armaments or to arrest them at their present stage. But this is exactly what he has done when appealed to by certain lovers of peace in Sweden to raise his voice in favour of relieving young men who from conscientious motives refuse to serve the State in a military capacity from the heavy penalties that now await them. It appears that in the last twenty years, thirty Christian young Swedes who "refused to bear arms and to enlist and drill for war" were sent to jail and penal servitude in extreme cases for two years and four months. The Second Chamber of the Riksdag addressed the King on the subject, and his Majesty appointed a Committee, now sitting to enquire and report whether young men under such circumstances might not be allowed to do their military duty to the State by being employed on the public works or in some similar manner. Some thirty professors, clergymen, missionaries, medical men, journalists and one or two merchants gave their signatures to a letter, drawing the attention of Count Tolstoi to the sad fact that "the present system of military duty for all citizens has created martyrs, both in Norway, Denmark, Germany, Austria and Russia, yea, in the whole Christian world, and in all those countries the Governments have treated these conscientious Christian youths, whose only wish was to do what is right and good, as criminals and punish them as such." They asked the great writer and philanthropist whether it would not be wise to force this question to the front now when the representatives of all the Christian Governments are to meet and debate upon means to decrease the evils of war. Meeting with the earnest desire to abolish war "altogether" they could scarcely refrain from considering so important a question as the personal conscientious opposition to serve as a soldier and spend time in drilling, and learning how to kill people, which is manifested more and more by good honest Christan men." The reply of the Apostle of absolute Non-Resistance was discouraging to a degree. Having described the letter that came to him from Stockholm as "beautiful" and subscribed to the doctrine that the easiest way to effect general disarmament is for everybody to refuse to have anything to do with military service, Tolstoi proceeded to show that the last thing to many Governments of the Kingdoms and Empires convened to the Conference, that are weaker than their neighbours, can do, is to agree to remain in their present precarious condition. If they firmly believe in the efficacy of the regulations of the Conference to guarantee their future safety, they might as well resolve to dispense with any armament at all, and save the whole of the money they expend on their Army and Navy.

If the Conference should make it its business to attempt the impossible and strive to equalise the strength of all armaments, Tolstoi very reasonably asks "Why stop at any given point in the scale of armaments and not at a lower one? If Germany, France and Russia fix their strength at a million of men, why not at 900,000, or at 400,000, or even at one soldier?" Why not dispense with soldiers alltogether and substitute wrestlers to decide international differences in friendly encounter? Or even by a game of chess, as a Russian General suggested to the Governor of Sebastopol when a particular trench cost the lives of hundreds of Russian and English soldiers on several successive nights. The suggestion was not acted upon because if the English chessplayer lost, an English battalion would have occupied the trench all the same if a Russian force was not there to keep them out. The Powers, says Tolstoi very truly, cannot agree to reduce their armies, for they can never be sure that a Frederick, a Napoleon or a Bismarck may not arise and secure by force all he can grasp. If armies are not necessary to acquire new territories in Asia, in Africa and in Europe, they are required to retain what they have already taken on the Rhine in Poland, in Algiers, or in India. Big battalions give victory, and if a Government has an army at all it must be as strong as it can be made. That is the business of every Government, and its chief *raison d'etre.* The Swedish signatories having rebelled in the idea that the day might come when a *corps d'armee* of men who object to military drill would still serve the State by building railways, cutting canals, and by making the wilderness blossom like the rose. Tolstoi sarcastically remarks that a Government can do that and much else to emancipate, enlighten, and enrich the country over which it rules. But the one thing it cannot do is the very thing for which the International Peace Conference is convened—namely, to lessen the military strength of the State. Still less can it decide to recognise the right of private individuals to refuse to carry arms against their fellow men, for that would undermine the fundamental force of every Government. That is the reason why Austrian, German, French, Sewedish, Swiss and Dutch Governments invariably treat persons who conscientiously refuse to take their place in the ranks only a little less roughly than the Russian Government treats the Dukhobortski. They cannot do otherwise. It is impossible for them to become dependent "on the accidental frames of mind of individual persons and so much the less, because, in all probability, if such refusals were allowed the overwhelming majority of men (no one desiring to kill or be killed) would prefer work to military service. If refusals to perform military service, and proposals to change that service into ordinary labour were permitted, there would soon be so many labourers and so few soldiers that there would be no one to compel the labourers to work."

No reasoning could be more cogent or conclusive. Tolstoi, however, while scouting the Peace Conference as deserving of nothing but contempt and derision from all real friends of peace, expresses the hope that the day will come when every man, having learned to respect himself as a moral being, will refuse to arm, and go forth at the bidding of those whom he cannot esteem, go out to kill people who have never done him any injury. There we have the same visionary Tolstoi, who, having married and become the father of ten children, writes books to convince the world that marriage is the deadliest of sins, and the continuance of the human race is but the prolongation of human misery. It is strange that a man, gifted with such phenomenal fertility of imagination, should never have asked himself, what must happen to the civilised world when it has become so transcendentally religious that all Christian men, moved by conscientious scruples, refuse to carry arms, "having no desire to kill or be killed." That assuredly would be the time for another Zenghis Khan for Mongol or Turk to overrun the defenceless European nations, sack their cities, slay the men, and carry away the women and children to the steppes of Central Asia. The Golden Horde would renew its four centuries of Tartar rule in Holy Russia, and there would be no more Tolstois. The Arab would revive the Khalifate in Cordova, and take a tribute of gold and virgins from the prostrate Christian population. Happily we shall witness no such recrudescence of medieval horrors, for the European even in his most religious mood can fight like an unregenerate pagan for his altar and his home. Baron von Stengel, one of the German delegates to the Peace Conference, is nearer the truth than Count Tolstoi when he writes in a pamphlet which he has just given to the public that perpetual peace is not possible, and what is more that it is not even desirable—especially for Germany, which "has still to achieve, for the German nation, its rightful position in the politics of the world." Moreover, this learned professor maintains with some plausibility that war makes national character, and the dislike of it is simply the exaggerated dislike of individuals in which mankind at large does not share. When delegates to the International Peace Conference write in this vein, Count Tolstoi is only too well justified in saying that the Czar's Rescript will not bring the millennium any nearer. If the world had to choose between the continuance of excessive armaments for another generation, and no armaments at all, it would be wise to decide in favour of the *status quo.*

THE China mail brings further information concerning the Kowloon extension of Hong Kong, and upon which the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart has made a report. The British flag has now been hoisted over the new territory, but, according to the local press, the inhabitants are aggrieved at the delay which ensued in performing this ceremony, and which is attributed to the Colonial Office. According to the report, Kowloon is a piece of country with good pasturage and fertile soil, a large area of which is devoted to rice cultivation, which grows to perfection. Fruit and vegetables are raised, and at present experiments are being made with the cotton plant. If it is found that the latter thrives, the production of cotton close to the mill which is being erected in Hong Kong will doubtless have an effect upon the market in the Far East. The population is not dense, and the cultivation of the land, fishing, and lime burning are the chief industries. With the advent of British administration it is anticipated the population will rise rapidly, and its commerce will naturally be extended by the influx of new capital, investors being inspired with a greater sense of security when territory is under British occupation. The abandoned scheme for constructing a railway between Canton and Kowloon has been revived, but it is more probable that light railways will be constructed in the new area. Such lines of communication would largely benefit commerce, and no doubt be of some political importance by bringing Hong Kong into closer touch with Canton and the intervening towns. Kowloon is absolutely devoid of roads; and the construction of good roadways will prove of the greatest value in assisting to open up the new territory and attracting people to it. A careful survey has not yet been made, but it is estimated these public works would cost 10,000 dollars per mile, and the bridle roads 2,000 dollars per mile. The revenue is estimated at 160,000 dollars and the cost of administration 125,000 dollars. A loan for initial outlays is recommended, but, according to the despatch from the Colonial Office, is not granted. The question of smuggling from Hong Kong has given infinite trouble from the first, and owing to the geographical position of the colony it can be checked, but never suppressed. The Kowloon extension will obviously increase the facilities for smuggling, and Mr. Stewart Lockhart suggests the adoption of a bonding system to still further control the export of opium, which is the chief article smuggled. He says these precautionary measures are sure to decrease the revenue of Hong Kong, and if they are adopted the Government of China should not hesitate either to lease the whole of the San On district or to adopt that boundary line which is the best in the interests of all concerned.

THANKS to the arrangement initiated a couple of years ago by Surgeon-General Harvey, who was then in Medical charge of the Punjab Command, the Indian Medical Service now has a system for securing trained bacteriologists whose services are likely to prove of the greatest value in charge of the various laboratories for the investigation of zymotic disease which are gradually being established in different parts of India. Briefly stated, the arrangement is to offer facilities to junior members of the service to spend their first year of furlough at Netley, than which there are few places better equipped for bacteriological research. As the result men of four or five years' service are now in the employment of the Government of India who are competent to take up bacteriological work upon the lines which have proved so fruitful of result in the Pasteur Institute in Paris. To cope with the work there is to do twelve laboratories will ultimately be required, one for each province and one for each of the four commands. The laboratory to be located in Lahore will probably be the first to be constructed, as it is proposed to entrust to it the working of a small subsidiary establishment to be inaugurated for anti-hydrophobia inoculation. The Indian Pasteur Institute Committee already have some eighty thousand rupees in hand to be devoted to this end, and all that is now awaited to commence operations is the consent of the Government of India to contribute to the expenses the annual sum now expended in sending Government servants who have been bitten by mad dogs to Paris for treatment. As the whole of this sum will be saved to Government by the setting up of the Lahore institution, the proposal must be admitted to be a very reasonable one. Like everything else where the slow working official machine is concerned it takes time to put through.

MISS FLORENCE BRIGHT, the author of "The Vision Splendid," opened a discussion on the stage as a profession for women recently in London. Until some years ago, she says, matrimony was the only recognised profession for a woman, and the calling is still very popular. As there were, however, not enough men to go round, many women had to work for themselves, and the theatre offered more attractions to women than any other profession, though more difficult and more dangerous. The number of great actresses and great actors was limited, and the old saying that every woman is a born actor is worth very little. To achieve distinction on the stage requires unremitting and ceaseless work, and the novice meets with severe rebuffs and is often sick at heart with hope deferred. The competition in the threatrical profession is particularly keen, and a woman has not many years in which to conquer and win fame. To become technically an actress is easy, but to be one artistically is difficult. It, therefore, is incumbent upon actresses to make the most of their span of life, for the time too soon comes in a woman's career when the "make-up" cannot avail her anything.

THE effect of the New Arms Notification in Saturday's "Gazette" is to entirely prohibit the possession or carrying of daggers or pistols in Peshawar division and other British frontier areas without a license. It is further to prevent the carrying of arms other than pistols or daggers within cantonment or municipal limits without a license. This applies to all natives of India, including trans-border Pathans, but not to Europeans. The procedure which is likely to be adopted is for local authorities to name the date by which all prohibited weapons must be either given up or a license taken out. Thereafter search will be liable to be made where cases of evasion are suspected. This should render more difficult the commission of such crimes of assassination as those for which Peshawar has lately become notorious, and worked with discretion and leniency at first, as the measure is intended to be, should not result in undue hardship. It will be observed that it will admit of cultivators in exposed villages on frontier possessing rifles necessary to protect their homesteads from dacoits.

THE Railway earnings in the first three weeks of April were twenty-two lakhs behind those of the corresponding period last year. The Great Indian Peninsula is behind by nearly seven lakhs; the Bombay-Baroda, by two lakhs; the North-Western by five lakhs; and the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Rajputana-Malwa, Southern Mahratta, Eastern Bengal, and the Madras Railway by about one lakh each.

THE appointment of a successor to Sir Charles Paul is still under consideration in the India Office. The important post of Advocate-General in Bengal thus continues unfilled, to the considerable inconvenience of everybody concerned.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer, Peninsular, were the Hon'ble Sir A. Collins, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court; the Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, I. C. S., a member of his Excellency the Governor's Council; Mr. L. R. W Forrest; Mr. A. S. Moriarity, I. C. S., District Judge, Satara; the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley, member of the Viceroy's Council; Mr. T. W. Holderness, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Mr. L. H. Spence, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednugger; Mr. N. S. Glazebrook; Captain the Hon'ble H. D. W. Napier; Mr. J. L. Lushington, Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division, Bombay, and others.

THE suspicion that the villages of Parkhawal Tejpur and Rampur-Bilran had become infected with plague having been unfounded, the segregation arrangements have been withdrawn.

"LES resultats donnes par l'exploitation de vo-agences de l'Inde n'ont pas repondu a nes esperances," is all that the annual report of the Administrative Council of the Credit Lyonnais says by way of explaining the closure of the Indian branch.

THERE were seven fresh cases of plague at Mahrampur in the Jullundur district on the 2nd instant. The plague returns of the other villages for the same date are blank. The village of Hanśran, in the Nawashahr tehsil, Jullundur district, has been declared infected with plague. It has a population o about 694 souls.

DURING the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898 accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., on Indian Railways caused the death of 30 and injury to 99 persons. While the total number of accidents, 4,339 was considerably above the average of the corresponding period of the three previous years, viz., 3,550 the number of persons both killed and injured was below the average.

IN the current issue of the "Calcutta Gazette" is to be found the full text of the report of the Select Committee on the "Bill to amend the law relating to municipal affairs of the town and suburbs of Calcutta and to authorise the extension of the same to the town of Howrah." The committee received and considered the criticisims of practically all the public bodies in Calcutta, including even the Bengal Cyclists Association.

INTIMATION having been sent from the Jullundur district to the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, that three men had left the plague infected area with chickens for the Simla market, the men in question were duly intercepted at the plague inspection post near Simla, and are now under detention for the usual ten days' observation. This speaks well for the alertness of the plague officers in the infected area, as well as for the efficiency of the local arrangements to prevent the disease getting into Simla.

THE latest edition of the Bengal quarterly Civil List shows that no less than three of the twelve chaplaincies held by clergymen receiving allowances from Government are now vacant. How far a River Chaplain may be necessary we cannot pretend to say but it should surely be possible to obtain suitable men for the important charges of Dacca and Bhagalpur. An officiating Chaplain has been obtained for the river, but if, as seems to be the case, it is not possible to obtain candidates for the other chaplaincies at the present scale of pay, it would surely appear that the pay should be raised. It cannot be right that these two divisions should be left without spiritual guidance. Many people now-a-days think churchgoing unnecessary, and the station club is often fuller than the Church on Sunday evenings in places where a civilian only is forthcoming to read the service. Every man has a right to do as he likes on this point but the churchgoer cannot do as he likes if there is no clergyman.

THE New Imperial Penny—or rather 6 cent—postage stamp for Ceylon is now being issued. We are told that it is "of a handsome rose colour with the denomination in black on white ground below the Queen's effigy. The 75 cent. stamp is of the same design, but is a slate colour with the figures in white and red on a ground of red and white lines. The other two stamps are simply surcharges in ugly black lettering on the old R. 2·50 stamps yellow and grey respectively; R. 2·25 on the former and R. 1·50 on the latter.

SUGARCANE cultivation in the Bombay Presidency, according to the annual report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, decreased during the year to the extent of 12,000 acres, and the area of cotton cultivation declined by 193,000 or about eight per cent. The latter may be explained by the extensive cultivation of food, gram and fodder crops following the previous years of famine. The total trade of the Presidency improved by 8 per cent. compared with the previous year, but it was 5 per cent. below the average.

THE Agent and Manager on the Madras Railway has submitted a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 2,03,571 for the restoration of the permanent way of the Nilgiri Railway. The original estimate was for Rs. 1-2 lakhs, but further repairs that were found to be necessary have raised the cost involved in the work. The opening of the Nilgiri Railway is not likely to take place on the 1st proximo, the date reported by the Madras Government to the Government of India; the 1st July is now regarded as the probable date of opening.

WE regret to hear of the sudden death at Landour on Wednesday, apparently from the effects of a fall over the khud, of the Rev. S. H. Kellogg of the American Presbyterian Mission at India. Dr. Kellogg was one of the ablest and most respected of a community that numbers in its rank many able and earnest men, and he did much to promote the cause of missions in India. He was a member of the Hindi Old Testament Translation Committee and has been engaged upon this work, associated with Rev. Dr. Hooper, C.M.S., and Rev. J. A. Lambert, L.M.S., during the past four years, the Committee planning to complete the translation at the close of 1899.

THE resolution on the Tezpur Lunatic Asylum by the Chief Commissioner of Assam is in the main a collation of statistics, but there are two points worth noting. The first is the considerable decrease in the mortality rate—it was 4·03 per cent. of the average population last year, as against 8·15 in the preceding year, and an average of 11·24 for the ten years, 1887-96. This gratifying decrease is reported to be due to increased care for the health and comfort of the inmates and especially to the liberal use of iron and quinine as prophylactics. The second point is that it was found necessary to abandon the project of starting a dairy farm in connection with the Asylum owing to the heavy initial outlay a sign of the present financial embarrassment of the Local Government, for we presume there would have been no proposal to start the farm without good ground for believing that it would ultimatly be a commercial success.

THE reported agreement between the King of Siam and the French Governor of Indo-China in regard to the teaching of French in Siamese schools observes a contemporary may or may not be mythical: but having regard to what has been happening in Egypt we cannot be surprised that France is anxious to develop a new sphere of influence by means of French education. Not many years ago French was practically the only foreign language spoken in Egypt, but there has been a change during the last ten years which is nothing short of phenomenal. In 1889 there were in Government schools 1,063 pupils learning English and 2,994 learning French, the percentages being 26 and 74 repectively. In 1898 there were 3,859 students of English, and 1,881 of French, the English scholars thus numbering just two-thirds of the whole instead of one-quarter. Lord Cromer himself has predicted that French as a spoken language will be extinct in 20 years. French has been kept alive because until veery lately there was no English professor in the Law School. There is one now, and in a few years it is probable that the Law course will be conducted entirely in English.

A "COMMUNIQUE" issued by the Millitary Department, showing that there are only three officers on the rolls of selected candidates for appointment to the Commissariat Transport Department, although the Secretary of State sanctioned twelve additional officers to the strength of the Department, points out that the present is a good opportunity for young officers to apply for appoinments. The communique runs:—It is understood that the question of making a further increase above the twelve officers sanctioned by the Secretary of State is in contemplation, and that if the organisation of the Transport Service now under the considertion of Government is carried into effect, the proportion of officers of the enlarged Department will be greater than at present. It is, therefore, contended that the lot of a Commissariat Transport officer will not be an unenviable one in future, as there will be less drudgery and his chances of field service will be increased. The "communique" closes by quoting the rates of pay which now exist. It would seem that until it has been decided whether the recommendations of the recent Transport Committee are accepected or not, little improvement can be expected in the present difficulty of obtaining recruits for the Department.

MR. REED, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has decided to enter a firm of New York lawyers. It is understood that he will resign his seat in Congress, and will shortly become a citizen of New York.

THE Queen visited the ex-Empress Eugenie at Cape Martin on Saturday, April 15. Her Majesty drove over from Nice, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstien and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigg. Her Majesty took luncheon with the ex-Empress, a band from Nice playing a selection of music during the meal. The Queen returned to the Hotel Regina at a quarter past six, the return trip having occupied an hour and fifty minutes.

THE Queen abandoned the project of paying a visit to Coburg on her way back to England, and her Majesty was to leave Cimiez on the morning of Wednesday, May 3, and will travel direct from Nice to Boulogne, crossing the Channel from that port to Folkestone, and proceeding to Windsor by the South-Eastern and Great Western lines. It is expected that the Queen will reside at Windsor for about three weeks, leaving the Castle for Balmoral on the evening of Friday, May 26. The Court will not return to Windsor until after Ascot race-week.

AN interesting character has passed away at Edinburgh in the person of William Sharp, eighty-five, who in his youth was dresser of Charles Kean, and many recollections of the tragedian, whom he often made up as well as habited for the part of Richard III. Kean offered Sharp many inducements to go with him to America, but the canny Scot preferred to return to his native village, Penicuik, where he set up in business. Here he was greatly esteemed and respected, in spite of the old-would prejudice of the villagers against the stage. He was re-elected an elder in the Secession congregation, and devoted much attention to its affairs until his retirement to Edinburgh a few years ago. One of his earliest recollections, says a *Scotsman* correspondent, was that of receiving while a boy herding sheep at Penicuik—a coin from Burke, the notorious Edinburgh murderer, he having gone on an errand for that, as yet unsuspected criminal.

DURING the visit of Princess Victoria of Wales and Princess Charles of Denmark to Trieste, their Royal Highnesses preserved the strictest incognito, and in their excursions of interest in the neighbourhood they were regarded and treated as ordinary English tourists. On April 13 the Princesses drove to the celebrated Castle of Miramar, accompanied by Captain Charles Windham, the commander, and some other officers of the royal yacht Osborne. The custodian of the castle had naturally not been advised of the intended visit of the royal ladies, and, though he allowed them to go over the grounds, refused to permit them access to the castle itself Explanations were offered by members of the suite, but the custodian, who may possibly have been imposed upon on former occasions, was obdurate, and the Princesses who were much amused by the incident, had to leave, without entering the palace.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S RETURN HOME.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived at Windsor.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL

Reports are current that Mr. Chamberlain has resolved upon taking a strong attitude towards the Transvaal.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SAKOMAS AND SAN FERNANDO CAPTURED.

The American troops in the Philippines have captured the towns of Sakomas and San Fernando after sharp fighting, in which they lost about thirty men. Extensive food supplies were captured from the Filipinos.

THE SIRHIND COMMAND.

The appointment of Colonel Hector Macdonald to the command at Sirhind is announced.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE LIBERAL PARTY.

WANTED SANE IMPERIALISM.

MAY 6.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the City Liberal Club, last evening, urged the reconstitution of the Party as it was before the year 1886, with the old Liberal spirit joined to one of sane Imperialism as opposed to wild cat Imperialism. The Liberals would then regain their lost predominance.

He condemned the bad Imperialism of the new wine duties and the decision regarding the Pacific Cable, also the idea of opposing the grant of a pittance to General Kitchener for enabling him to support the coronet he had won on the battle field.

His lordship disclaimed all intention of returning to active politics.

A POSSIBLE NEW DEPARTURE.

Notwithstanding his disclaimer, the papers regard Lord Rosebery's speech as indicating a possible new departure of the Liberal party under Lord Rosebery's leadership.

FURTHER DESPATCH ON THE SUDAN CAMPAIGN.

COLONEL LEWIS'S OPERATIONS.

Yesterday's "Gazette" contains a despatch from General Kitchener, dated 5th February, concerning the operations under Colonel Lewis against Ahmed Fedil n which the Sirdar says that Colonel Lewis deserves he greatest credit and that the conduct of his officers and men is worthy of all praise.

RESIGNATION OF A FRENCH MINISTER.

M. de Freycinet, French Minister of War, has resigned his office because he was hooted in the Chamber of Deputies while defending the Governor of a Military College who had suspended a Dreyfusite professor.

M. Krantz, Minister of Public Works, has succeeded M. de Freycinet as Minister of War.

THREATENED TROUBLE WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

SUGGESTED CONFERENCE.

Sir James Sivewright, Commissioner of Public Works in the last Cape Ministry, speaking at Edinburgh, said the peace of South-Africa appeared to be seriously threatened, but it would be criminal if Whites fought Whites in that country.

He declared there was no shadow of an excuse for a conflict, and was convinced that if Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger met to discuss the situation, all anxiety would disappear in a few days.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

MAY 7.

The text of the Anglo-Russian agreement has been published.

One of its provisions stipulates that the rights obtained by the Newchwang Loan contract shall in nowise be infringed, but it is to be well understood that the Railway remains Chinese.

PRESENTATION TO COLONEL MACDONALD.

A banquet was given last evening to Colonel H. Macdonald, the occasion being marked by the presentation of a sword of honour. Great enthusiasm prevailed, the company numbering over 400 and including many officers who had served in the Sudan Campaign. His Grace the Duke of Atholl presided.

All the speakers dwelt on the large share of credit that was due to Colonel Macdonald for the capture of Omdurman and eulogised the generalship of Lord Kitchener.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

MAY 6.

Surrey has beaten Derby by ten wickets, and Yorkshire has defeated Worcester by eleven runs.

RESULT OF THE JUBILEE STAKES.

MAY 5.

At Kempton Park, to-day, the race for the Great Jubilee Stakes resulted as under:—

Knight of the Thistle	1
Greenan	2
Lord Edward II.	3

LADY CURZON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Lady Curzon was present at a gymkhana, yesterday, Miss Daisy Leiter riding in one of the events.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The command of the 35th Sikhs, vacated by Col. Goldney, has gone to Major T. Quin, 3rd Sikhs, while that of the 30th Madras Infantry, vacated by Colonel Cook, has gone to Major H. N. Taylor, with Captain Baldwin as Second-in-Command and Captain [illegible]rd, Wing Commander.

[illegible]he 13th Bengal Infantry from Peshawar arrived [illegible]yzabad, to-day.

[illegible]aptain Hurly, 33rd Madras Infantry, has assumed [illegible]n staff officership, Fort Stedman.

[illegible]ajor Beatty, in charge of the Station Hospital, [illegible]derabad Sind, has applied for permission to [illegible]re.

Second-Lieutenant Denning, 4th Hussars, has [illegible]en appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

THE SHADIPALLI-BALOTRA RAILWAY OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

The Government of India have sanctioned the opening for public traffic of the Native State section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway from Balotra to Barmer, a distance of 60 miles, forming a section of direct communication between Kurrachee, Ajmere and Jeypur. The line will probably be opened for traffic on the 15th instant.

THE BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

CALCUTTA RANGERS WIN.

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

The Gloucester Regiment sent a team from Allahabad to meet the Calcutta Rangers in the semi-finals yesterday for the Beighton Hockey Cup. A big crowd was present. After an exciting game the Rangers won by one goal to nil.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

On Friday there were seventy-five deaths from all causes compared with fifty-seven, the average of the previous five years. Plague returns are reassuring There have been ten new cases with only one death. The same day seven deaths which occurred on previous dates were brought to light. The totals to date from 14th April 1898 are 1,355 attacks, and 1,213 deaths.

THE FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

RANGOON, MAY 6.

The enquiry into the recent boiler explosion, which resulted in the deaths of five men, concluded to-day. The Magistrate found the explosion due to the collapse of a flue through overheating of the plates by a heavy deposit of salt scale inside the boiler.

THE SYED AHMED MEMORIAL.

DEPUTATION AT SITAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 7.

The deputation of Sir Syed Memorial Fund, headed by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, arrived at Sitapur on the 5th instant. Mr. Pike, the Dupty Commissioner, gave in honour of the deputation an evening party at his house at which many European gentlemen of the station, and raisis and taluqdars of the district were present. There was also a brilliant gathering of Hindus and Mahomedans, for whom refreshments were provided. The band of the 42nd (Black Watch) played at intervals. Mr. Pike introduced the nobility and gentry of the station to Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. On the 6th a meeting was held in the Town Hall, the Deputy Commissioner presiding. He introduced the deputation, and explained in very sympathetic terms the object of its visit. He was followed by Syed Mohamed Ahmed and Sajjad Hyder, who spoke in English. Then Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk addressed the meeting in a very effective manner and impressed the audience greatly. The list of subscriptions was then sent round and the sum promised on the spot, as well as what is further expected, amounted to more than Rs. 12,000; the Hindu taluqdars subscribing very liberally. This is the first meeting in Oudh in aid of the Aligarh College since its foundation, and the success achieved is very hopeful for the future. The total amount collected by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk is more than Rs. 5,000. At night a grand dinner was given to the deputation by the local committee, and the European gentlemen of the station both civil and military were invited. After dinner the following toasts were proposed: the Queen, Mr. Pike, and the deputation. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk responded on behalf of the deputation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 2-32.

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 5-16.
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115¼.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67.1-8.
Bar Silver	28

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	56,000	bales.
" " Imports of Cotton	53,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,601,000	"
Surats week's Imports	1000	"
" " " Stock	8000	"

ENTERTAINMENT AT LANOULI.

A MOST successful evening entertainment, says a correspondent, was given by the children of this popular hill station to a crowded house in the Railway Institute, a few evenings ago. The programme, which included a children's operetta by Cowley, was excellently rendered throughout. The programme was opened with Wagner's grand march, "Tannhauser," as a piano duet. It was well played by Masters Holland and Alcock. Then followed the piece of the evening, "The Merry Party." Each character, that of Sister Flora (Miss Whitty) in particular, was well sustained. Much amusement was afforded the audience when Humpty Dumpty (Master Vivian Frederick) appeared. The little fellow who took the part is only six, and deserves much praise for the merriment he put into the part. Jack and Jill were equally good, and "The Old Woman who lived in a Shoe" "(Miss Eliza Jebb) with her score and more of "darlings" completely brought the house down. The little Jack Horner (Master Herbert Fenton) was also very good. The choruses were well sung, "Hurrah! we are a merry party," "Swinging," "The Skipping Rope," and "Trip, Trip, Trip," bringing forth much applause from the delighted audience. The first part concluded with a drill, "Good Night," by infants ready for bed. It was great fun to see the little mites with dolls and candles say "Good night," and "off" to bed. After a short interval the second part of the programme was given. The piano duet, "Athalie," of Mendelssohn, was creditably rendered by the Misses Geddes and Jones. The "Fisher Girls," sung by a number of girls dressed in fisher costume, was encored and sung over again. It was very good and much appreciated. Master Herbert Roberts had unfortunately met with an accident during the day which prevented his appearance, but little Miss Grace Geddes recited "Papa's Letter," and at only a few hours' notice. She was much applauded. The "British Flag," "The Scarf," and "Tableau" were all well received. One of the best items of the evening was the "Lullaby," sung by Miss Minnie Fenton with a small chorus. It was encored and had to be given over again. The encore was well merited. The enjoyable evening concluded with a glee, "Good Night," by the full chorus. Very great credit is due to the Misses Alcock, who organized the performance and trained the children, the majority of whom were under twelve years of age. Fifty-four children took part in it, and it is to be hoped that this station may again be enlivened with many such enjoyable evenings.

The following is the complete programme:—

PART I.

Piano Duet............Tannhauser ....Wagner.
Masters Holland and Alcock.
Operetta............A Merry Party............Cowley.

CHARACTERS.

Sister Flora..........................Miss Charlotte Whitty.
Miss Muffet..........................Miss Grace Geddes.
Mistress Mary ....Miss Marjorie Hansen.
Humpty Dumpty..........Master Vivian Frederick.
Little Bo-Peep ....Miss Minnie Fenton.
Jack and Jill ....Master Hugh Jones and Miss Bell Saunders.
Red Riding Hood..........Miss Sybil Geddes.
The Old Woman who lived in a Shoe ....Miss Eliza Jebb.
Dick Whittington..........Master Will Alcock.
Tom, the Piper's Son ......Master Alfred O'Leary.
Boy Blue ....Master Albert Ashdown.
Jack Horner ....Master Herbert Fenton.
Choruses, &c.
Drill..........................Good Night..(By Infants.)

PART II.

Piano Duet........War March of the Priests...Mendelssohn.
Misses Jessie Geddes and Sarah Jones.
Action Song ......The Fisher Girls ....Lewis.
By the Junior Girls.
Recitation ....Boys' Rights ....Anon.
Master Herbert Roberts.
Action Song ......The British Flag ....Jackman.
By the Senior Boys.
Song..........Lullaby..........Labbett.
Miss Minnie Fenton.
Drill ....The Scarf.
By the Senior Girls.
Tableau ....a Oriental Graces.
After School.
o Ceres and the Four Seasons.
Glee..........Good Night ....Caralli.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

CALLING BY POST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

THE first gymkhana of the season has come and gone and proved very successful, and a capital card has been provided for the second, which takes place next Saturday. Polo too has been in full swing at Annandale, while a concert given in aid of that deserving institution, the Mayo Orphanage, last night (Wednesday), has been well up to the average of such entertainments in Simla. The A. D. C. have been to the fore with a couple of performances of those bright little pieces, "The Irresistible Widow" and "Naval Engagements," and have another in preparation which promises to be equally popular in "The Eiderdown Quilt." Invitations for dances again are beginning to issue. The first, given by the United Service Club, is on the 19th, while the State ball is announced for 1st June, and several smaller entertainments of a similar kind are in preparation in private houses. Lady Lockhart will be "At Home" on 10th and 17th May, and Lady Curzon holds the annual Viceregal Lodge garden party on the 18th. The levee and State dinner are announced for the 24th, which is also the date on which the Queen's birthday is to be observed in India, no sufficient cause existing for extending to this country the innovation which is to be tried this year in London of postponing the celebration until 3rd June. The cold snap of April having now given place to lovely weather, people are getting over their influenza, and tennis has become a pleasure and not merely a form of vigorous exercise to be taken with blue fingers and with the maximum of running about and minimum of sitting out. The compounds of those who are so fortunate as to have space indeed are beginning to resound, not only with the "love fifteen"—"love thirty" of the tennis court in every gradation of feminine intonation, but with what Mr. Fraser has aptly described in his "Merry Merchant" as the "baby elephant screams" of Simla badminton. The season, therefore, is at last really upon us, and it promises to be a gay one.

Below all this the real life of Simla goes on staidly. The official who is in his office from morning till evening on six days of the week, and takes unfinished files home with him at night, is a person so apart from frivolous holiday making, that his very existence gets forgotten in the clatter of the tea cups. What he is engaged upon, however, is too important to be altogether hidden, and no one can live in Simla without hearing the whirr of the great machinery he controls. One of the most important of the announcements made during the past week is that of the extensive scheme that is to be commenced this year for the improvement of sanitation in the Bombay Command. Stations like Mhow and Quetta, where enteric has been prevalent, are to be first dealt with, and others will be taken in hand in order of importance. The scheme includes drainage and other works, and it is hoped that it will effect a material reduction in that curse of cantonment life, which is enteric. In this connection it may be noticed that a reply is shortly expected to the reference which has been made to the Secretary of State upon the subject of renewing inoculation against this disease, a system of treatment which is also claimed to promise favourable results.

Another matter to which prominence has recently been given is that of the increase that has been sanctioned in the ranks of that overworked and underpaid service, the Royal Army Medical Corps. It seems that as the result of the concession of military rank, competition for appoinments was brisker at the last examination than it has been for a good many years previously. The passing of the Unqualified Medical Practitioners' Act at home, however, has so greatly increased the demand for properly qualified medical men, that there is still little chance of filling up the fifty-eight extra appointments which it is reported are to be made in the R. A. M. C. The number of posts hitherto held by unqualified apprentices at home, which the New Act requires to be filled by men holding licenses to practice, is so considerable that it is estimated two thousand fresh appointments have been thrown open to students who have completed their course in the great medical schools of London and Edinburgh. This of course reduces the number of those who are likely to accept the trying conditions and insufficient remuneration of the Royal Army Medical Corps, the appointments in which, it must be remembered, differ materially from the private posts above referred to, in that they demand higher qualifications than are possessed by many of those who have been given licenses to practice by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. Not only is this the case, but a year of special training at Netley and Aldershot has to be gone through after the examination is passed before the young doctor is finally drafted into the working ranks of the service. All this, while raising the professional standard of the corps, so greatly enhances the difficulties of its recruitment, that it is not surprising the somewhat barren, if necessary, concession which has so far been made, is proving insufficient. It is one thing therefore for the Government at home to sanction additional appointments, and quite another thing to fill them with the right men, and this is a state of things which is unlikely to pass away until something more definite than has yet been done comes into operation to improve the prospects of officers who join this important branch of the public service, a branch upon which plague is making a demand only less severe than in the case of the Indian Medical Service.

Widely appreciated as the custom is, the Simla Memsahib is very sensitive as to its limits, which are generally known to extend only to ladies who have exchanged first calls before. In one or two cases I hear that this condition has not been observed lately, and that calls made in person have been returned by post, and even first calls made in the same way. It is not likely that such departures will become general, for the little world of society up here considers that if its laws are worth keeping at all they are worth keeping precisely. I have also noticed that ladies in the highest official position are most particular to make no invidious distinctions in the matter of returning courtesies paid to them, the "Chota" memsahib being treated with exactly the same consideration as her sister of "Burra" estate. Where this niceness of feeling is permanently established there need be no apprehension of its being widely departed from.

What old Simla residents still call the "innovation" of calling by post has made a great change in the look of the Mall between the hours of twelve and two. The privilege has not been extended to men as yet, so the number of ponies with dusty riders carefully scanning the khud sides for name boards nailed to accommodating trees, is no less than it was. Rickshaws, however, have plainly diminished. It is now only an occasional "gaddi" that one meets at this time, its almost invariably pale and tried looking occupant doubtless breathing gentle imprecations against the most stupid ruling that drags her forth just at the time when the sun is hottest and there is most to do at home. "Every time the postman brings in cards," remarked a lady, the other day, "I bless the memory of Lady Bisset and Mrs. Durand," who were the prime movers in this matter two years ago. The system grows and flourishes, everybody's "post" list growing longer season by season, until at last it will only be the actual new comers who know nobody at all who will make and receive calls in person.

BOMBAY CHESS TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the result of the Bombay Chess Tournament. The value of the prizes is as follows:—1st prize, Rs. 225; 2nd prize, Rs. 125; 3rd prize, Rs. 75; 4th prize, Rs. 50; 5th prize, Rs. 25. The 4th and the 5th prize will be divided equally.

	Morbhat.	Deshpande.	Joshi.	Kuka.	Limaye.	Rambhat.	Guzlar.	Tarapurwala.	Khetsy.	Blackwell.	Scott.	Arnott.	Total games won.	Rank.
Morbhat	—	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10½	1st
Deshpande	½	—	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	10	2nd
Joshi	0	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3rd
Kuka	0	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	4th
Limaye	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4th
Rambhat	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	1	1*	1	1	6	6th
Guzlar	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	5	7th
Tarapurwala	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	—	1*	1	1	1	4½	8th
Khetsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	0	1	1	3	9th
Blackwell	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1*	—	1	0	3	10th
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	11th
Arnott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1*	0	—	1	12th

* The asterisk denotes games given as wins owing to the absence of the opponent.

GYMKHANA AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 4.

ON Wednesday afternoon all Mahableshwar were present at a most delightful bumble puppy gymkhana. There were six events, all differing greatly from each other, some of them giving cause for much merriment. The Governor's Band played during the afternoon, the Club provided refreshments, and the weather being all that could be desired, a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

I.—CHANCE PLATE.

Riders (ladies or gentlemen) to start anywhere they please on the race course, at a given signal. They will then trot or canter round till another signal is given, when first past the winning post wins. Fair trotting and cantering only. No one is allowed to turn his pony round, walk or halt. The winning post will be put up anywhere on the course.

The first event was the "Chance Plate," and a delightfully uncertain race this was, competitors being obliged to trot and canter round the race course starting at a given signal, and at the second signal a winning post was to be hoisted haphazard anywhere on the course, the first person passing the winning post to get the prize. The competitors, all jealous of each other, each trying to get some distance from his nearest neighbour, and all eagerly looking out for some sign of the whereabouts of this winning flag, caused much amusement. The flag when eventually hoisted caused a good finish to be witnessed between Major Maitland, Captain Peile, and Captain Greig, and the last named won.

Capt Greig	1	Mrs Maitland	0
Capt Peile	2	Mrs Muir Mackenzie	0
Major Maitland	3	Miss Low	0
Capt England	0	Capt Low	0
Major King	0	Capt Beale	0
Mr Watson	0	Miss Paterson	0
Mr White	0	Mrs Keir	0
Mr Turner	0	Mrs Anderson	0
Miss James	0	Mr Penton	0
Miss Aston	0		

II.—CELERITY GOLF STAKES.

Lady and gentleman to alternately hit golf ball from No. 6 to No. 7 holes, ladies' links. Quickest pair to hole their ball wins. Putters only to be used. Pace, fair heel and toe walking. No jostling or recrimination allowed. Golf balls should be distinguished by colour.

Major Bromfield and Miss E Bythell	1
Mr and Mrs Muir Mackenzie	2
Capt Greig and Miss Muir Mackenzie	3
Major King and Miss Leathley	0
Mr White and Mrs Fawcett	0
Major and Mrs Keir	0
Hon'ble Mr Giles and Miss Fletcher	0
Major Stanton and Miss O Low	0
Mr Watson and Miss Adam	0
Capt Geddes and Miss James	0
Capt Powell and Mrs Bramly	0
Capt and Mrs Anderson	0
Mr and Mrs Pottinger	0
Capt Wilkinson and Miss K Bythell	0
Major Maitland and Mrs Doig	0
Colonel Leach and Miss Low	0
Mr and Mrs Donovan	0

A field of seventeen entered for this, so it was found necessary to run it off in heats. Great amusement was caused by the strenuous efforts made by the gentlemen to help their partners to walk quickly. Some of the ladies were in riding costume, and found quick walking very difficult. In every case the men drove off with the putter, then offering their arms to their affinities, gently but firmly dragged her along towards the ball. Some capital drives were made with the putters, no less than five first drives finding their way on to the greens. The final heat was "walked off" between the winners of the first four heats, Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Capt. Greig and Miss Muir Mackenzie, Major Bromfield and Miss E. Bythell, Capt. Geddes and Miss James, and Major Bromfield and his partner won by a very short neck amid the greatest excitement. The crowd round the green resembled a crowd watching a championship match at St. Andrews.

III.—TIME RACE.

Lady and gentleman to ride round race course together. The pair passing winning post in nearest time to 3 1-2 minutes to win. Anything on 4 legs may be ridden. No watches to be carried by competitors.

Capt England and Miss James
Capt and Mrs Geddes
Major and Mrs Maitland
Mr White and Miss Aston
Major King and Mrs Keir
Colonel and Mrs Thomas
Capt Greig and Miss Low
Capt Peile and Miss Peterson
Mr Beale and Mrs Muir Mackenzie

Colonel and Mrs. Thomas were the nearest to 3 1-2 minutes and thus secured first prize, defeating Major and Mrs. Maitland by 4-5th of a second.

IV.—DINING OUT RACE.

Gentlemen to run leading his pony and carrying a white tie to a lady, who will tie it for him. Then mount and ride back to the winning post over a hurdle with tie properly fastened.

Capt England and Mrs Geddes	1
Major Keir and Mrs Anderson	2
Colonel and Mrs Allen	3
Capt Greig and Miss Muir Mackenzie	0
Capt Wilkinson and Miss Leathley	0
Capt Beale and Mrs Beale	0
Mr White and Miss Caterall	0

Captain Greig's tie was first tied, and he got a strong lead, but his pony came down at the corner, and Captain England and Major Keir had a race, the former eventually winning after a capital finish.

V.—THE ARITHMETIC STAKES.

Gentlemen to ride to lady, give her a sum in arithmetic (prepared beforehand by judges), wait till lady has finished her sum, then ride to winning post. First past the post with sum correctly worked out to win.

Capt Wilkinson and Miss E Low	1
Major King and Miss Stevens	0
Capt Low and Miss Caterall	0
Capt and Mrs Peile	0
Mr Beale and Mrs Bainbridge	0
Mr Foote and Mrs Allen	0
Capt England and Mrs Keir	0

Miss E. Low was easily the first to finish her sum, and Capt. Wilkinson finished an easy winner. The judges could not find any mistake in the sum—rumour says that they could not make head or tail of it, but the answer was carefully packed round numerous figures, and much mental arithmetic was displayed by many competitors.

VI.—DOG RACE.

Handicap about 100 yards for any canine species. Owners may stand at the winning post to encourage the efforts of their pets, but no tit-bits in the shape of tripe or bon-bons, etc., etc., to be exhibited.

The last event brought numerous entries, everyone on the hill who possessed a dog, from H. E. the Governor downwards, entered him or her for the race. About forty dogs entered, and the scene at the starting post baffles description. Dogs of all kinds and descriptions, collies, pug dogs, terriers (of many different and weird species), dackshunds, lap dogs, poodles, etc., etc., were all collected and awarded their handicap for inches. At the word go, masters and mistresses at the winning post made the air hideous with their shouts and whistling—the dogs barked and yapped, growled and fought, but two or three ran as though they had never done anything else but run races all their lives, the prize eventually falling to an Irish terrier, the property of Mrs. Pottinger. But long after the race ended many dogs chased each other round and round the course, others fought deadly battles, others on getting loose made straight for home, and the remainder of the evening was spent in capturing and separating quarrelsome dogs with torn ears. Lady Low presented the prizes to the fortunate winners, and a capital and costly selection the prizes were; and all went home having spent a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon.

SUICIDE OF A RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of 2nd instant, I noticed with regret the suicide of Lieutenant Raftopuls. This officer was a Greek, formerly of the Austrian navy, who afterwards had a good post in that of Greece. He severed his connection with the Greek navy after the Greco-Turkish war. He was a close friend of Prince George of Crete, through whose influence, no doubt, he obtained his appointment in the Russian navy.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY DISPUTE.

THE SIGNALLERS' STRIKE.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHISTS EMPLOYED.

DELAY IN TRAFFIC.

ON Saturday, at 3 p.m., the signallers employed on the G. I. P. Railway struck work in accordance with the notices which they caused to be sent to the Agent, Mr. Wenden. The whole of the signallers in the immediate vicinity have left their employment. Mr. Wenden, in an interview on Saturday morning, said it was impossible for him to give in detail the arrangements the Company had made, but under the circumstances they were doing their best to meet the requirements of traffic. He averred the action of the men in leaving after 24 hours' notice was illegal, and the Company would consider whether they should institute legal proceedings against the men.

Mr. Dikshit, the men's solicitor, was also interviewed, and he said he had just received a wire from the Secretary to say that the men were firm. Before taking this step they had considered their action, and were prepared to make sacrifices to maintain their rights. He could not say how far the organisation extended or whether during the dispute the signallers would receive strike pay from the funds of the Association. He said that evening he received the following letter from Mr. Wenden, the Acting Agent:—

Under No. 264 of the General Rules for the guidance of Railway officials a copy of which is supplied to each servant of this Railway Company, every railway servant is obliged to give one month's notice in writing (except he be on special agreement) before leaving the sevice. Under Nos. 262 and 263 of the rules every railway servant must carry out the orders of his superior and must not absent himself from duty without permission. I call your attention to these rules and also to section 101 of the Indian Railways Act and to section 26 of the Indian Telegraph Act, in order that your clients may be aware how they stand. The notices of retirement that your clients have given are quite insufficient, and are irregular and illegal, and cannot be accepted. It is obvious that these notices have been given merely to bring illegal pressure on the Company. I have to inform your clients through you that they are ordered to continue on duty after the expiration of the time mentioned in their notices, and that unless they do so and perform their duty in proper and regular manner, they, in addition to committing breaches of the Company's rules, are likely to endanger the public safety, and I have to warn them through you that they will become liable to the various penalties and punishments prescribed by the rules and the acts referred to, and their gross and concerted misconduct will entail immediate rigorous action against them on the part of the Company.

To this Mr. Dikshit sent the following reply:—

To H. Wenden, Esq., Acting Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.

Re Memorial of Signallers' Association.

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6159, dated the 4th of May 1899, delivered in our office at 6-10 p.m. (Bombay time).

Our clients are advised that in resigning their service on 24 hours' notice they do not in any way contravene the provision of section 101 of the Indian Railways Act IX. of 1890 or section 26 of the Indian Telegraph Act XIII of 1885.

Our clients very properly take exception to the statement in your letter that the resignations have been given merely with a view to bring illegal pressure on the Company. Our clients have no such intention. The fact is that they cannot see their way to serve the Company any longer, when memorials presented by them from time to time during the last two years have remained practically unheeded, and their condition has, during the interval, instead of being improved, been made worse. They, therefore, feel unable to continue to serve the Company any longer and have sent in their resignations. They were practically driven to this step by the treatment meted out to them.

Our clients are no doubt acting in concert, but their action is certainly not misconduct as you are pleased to characterize it towards the end of your letter.

As to the last para. of your letter under reply we have to say that our clients, while they are on duty, will perform it in a proper and regular manner, but that as already intimated they will resign their duty at the expiration of 24 hours, namely at 3 p.m., to-day (Bombay time).

As to your contention, about the notice of resignation being insufficient, irregular and illegal, we do not propose to discuss that at this stage. It is enough for the present to state that our clients would have been guilty of no crime if they had resigned the service even without any notice. In the interests of the public and the company, however, they thought it advisable not to resign their service abruptly and without any notice.

In conclusion we have to add that our clients are advised that in resigning the service on 24 hours' notice they do not commit any criminal offence nor do they endanger the safety of the public, and that if any action is taken against them under the sections referred to in your letter under reply or under any other section or sections, it will be their painful duty to hold the person or persons initiating and adopting such action responsible for the injury, damage and costs that our clients may have to suffer in consequence of such action.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA,
Attorneys-at-Law.

To H. Wendon, Esq., Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Re Memorial of Signallers' Association.

Dear Sir,—It is reported that you consider the language of the above memorial disrespectful. We do not know whether this report is correct, but we are instructed to assure you that none of the signatories to it had or has any intention of using disrespectful language towards you or any of his other superiors, and if there are any words in it liable to be misunderstood, it is due to the fact of the memorial having been prepared by the men themselves with their imperfect knowledge of English.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA.

THE SIGNALLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Signallers, Association have just issued a pamphlet setting forth the history of the association together with its objects and aims. It says owing to the widespread discontent which has existed among the signallers for some years, and on account of the disregard paid to their complaints by the Company, together with glaring incidents of injustice to individuals, it was thought well to combine and so make united representations. When the Company first started the contract system under which pay and promotion were guaranteed was in force, but even after this was changed the service had little cause for complaint. Since 1889 when a new policy was inaugurated by the company great reductions in the staff had taken place, although the traffic had not diminished to warrant this. Their discontent first found expression in the form of a memorial which was signed by the whole traffic staff in Nagpur district, and submitted to the Agent on May 16th, 1895. This was followed by a memorial to the Home Board. They got no redress, and the ring leaders of the movement were fined. The pamphlet goes on to recite that the men's grievances got more acute, and on February 1st, 1897, the association was formed. On March 4th, 1897 a memorial from the association anent their grievances was presented to the Agent by a pleader, but the Agent refused to accept it except through the men themselves. On June 7th, 1897, the men re-submitted the petition, which was signed by 400 men. Interviews with the men and officials took place and much correspondence ensued. In July last a further memorial was sent in, and although an interview between the men and the officials took place, no result was arrived at. Other memorials were submitted on January 30th and April 12th, this year, and the result of all this agitation is the present strike.

Considerable misapprehension exists as to what the demands of the men really are. Mr. Dixit explained to our representative that they required a reduction of the hours of labour from twelve to eight hours throughout the whole of the system, whereas now they only worked eight hours at the main stations. In regard to leave the men asked to be put on the same footing as Government signallers, that is, one month's privilege leave with full pay annually. They required second class passes for themselves and households, together with servants' passes; that the pay should be as a minimum Rs. 20 and the maximum Rs. 50 for a signaller, for a relief clerk Rs. 50 minimum and maximum Rs. 55, assistant stationmasters Rs. 45 at non goods-stations and Rs. 55 at goods booking stations to commence with, and stationmasters 50 and 65 as a minimum, with no fixed amount as maximum. In reference to the abolition of examinations the men said they were examined before they were taken on by the company, and they object to submit to another examination when promoted, and require that that promotion shall take the form of annual increases of salary o Rs. 5 until they reach Rs. 30. They ask for a water allowance of Rs. 5, and that only in stations where water is not obtainable in the vicinity, and which allowance is made on the Madras Railway. They further require that no signaller of fifteen years' service shall be sent out on relief duty if he objects to go. The other matters, Mr. Dixit said, were only matters of detail, involving no great issues. He further said the signallers who had gone on strike were Brahmins, Christians, Mahomedans and Hindus other than Brahmins.

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

The scene at Victoria Terminus was or more less animated throughout the day. From an early hour there was unusual activity, and extra railway police were posted about the station. There was a large number of passengers by the two o'clock train for Poona, and their number was considerably added by numerous bodies of natives and a few Europeans. The hour of the strike arrived, and the discontented men left their places without any disorder, and telegraph masters were substituted in their places. The railway authorities have been making every preparation so far as possible under the very short notice they had of the strike, and they requisitioned Government for a supply of military signallers. The Government have responded, and instructions have been sent to all military stations to assist the company. The latter also approached the Postal and Telegraph Department, and they will assist, the Director-General of Post Offices in India having wired to the Bombay postal authorities to send as many signallers as possible. A special train was despatched on Saturday morning at 10-5 a.m., from Victoria Terminus to Karjat, conveying reliefs composed of guards, new signallers, and others to replace the strikers. The traffic to a slight extent must naturally suffer by this disorganisation, but the trains ran on Saturday as usual, and everything appeared to be working as usual. Considering the difficulties which the railway officials had to face, the excellence of the arrangements speaks highly of their energy and also of their executive abilities. Several of the small roadside stations will be closed. Other railway companies have been appealed to for help, and assistance is forthcoming, and on Saturday morning a number of Brahmin signallers from outside applied for some of the vacant situations.

Mr. Henderson, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police, Inspector Jefferies, and Chief Constable Dillon have been on duty at the railway headquarters since Friday, and in all 150 native railway policemen have been placed at their respective stations between the Vicooria Terminus, Wari Bunder, and Byculla.

LATEST NEWS.

Our representative saw Mr. Wenden, the acting manager, yesterday morning, when he was told that the delay to the passenger traffic, which naturally must arise through the disorganisation, was much less than was expected, while they had been able to transit more goods than they had hoped was practicable. Every moment the position of the company was getting stronger, and in consequence their ability to obviate the difficulties and delays was becoming greater. The company had received great assistance from all the railways in India, and a large number of men of all classes, including Brahmins, who represented they were competent to work the telegraph instrument, had applied to be taken on. Another important feature is the fact that not a few of the men who have sent in their notices asked permission to withdraw, and these are being considered. The guards and engine drivers report that nothing unusual has occurred along the route, and there is no indication that a strike has taken place. The only thing which they have to do is to take especial care in going through the stations to see that the points are all right. Yesterday morning's mail was about four hours late, the delay having occurred principally on the single line, while on the double lines the traffic was keeping very fair time. On Saturday afternoon the 3-25 train arrived at Karjat up to time, and the company feel that though their signalling staff is attenuated that the substitutes will be able to do better work, although up to the present they have performed their duties remarkably well, in the immediate future.

Mr. Dixit yesterday informed us that he had in addition to the telegrams he received on Saturday also obtained one on Sunday morning from Bhusawal, the main junction of the Nagpur and Jubbulpore branches. The telegram was sent on Saturday evening, and it stated that the telegraph office was empty.

Serious inconvenience was caused to the railway service. The Allahabad and Calcutta mails missed connection and did not arrive on Saturday. They should have reached Bombay by 8 a.m. on Sunday, but did not arrive until 2 p.m. The Madras mail which is due at 5-30 a.m. did not arrive until 10-15 a.m., too late for morning delivery.

MEASURES ADOPTED AT POONA.

MILITARY SIGNALLERS AS SUBSTITUTES.

POONA, MAY 6.

The signallers of the G. I. P. Railway go on strike this afternoon at Poona. The railway people are taking precautions, and the military authorities have come forward to the assistance of company. About eighty soldiers, all Morse signallers, have been placed at the disposal of the company. Thirty-five will leave almost at once for stations south of Poona; twelve remain here, and the others will be posted as necessary. Except that the greatest care will have to be exercised regarding the passing of facing points, the passenger traffic is not likely to be seriously delayed. Goods traffic will be despatched as early as possible. It is reported that the men can be prosecuted under section 101 of the Railway Act for endangering the lives of the public. Each soldier signaller takes with him a rifle and 40 rounds of ball ammunition. The company provide food and accommodation, and other railway lines are sending spare signallers. No booking is to be made from the Poona to small stations on the line. The military authorities at Neemuch, Mhow, Jubbulpur, and Nagpur are also assisting, Armed police are posted at all stations.

LATER.

The signallers' strike started punctually at 3-30 p.m. The Brahmins left the station, and two Parsees, two Military and one Brahmin signaller, newly engaged, have taken their places. The trains are to be worked on the pilot system. No news to hand from the small stations, but most of the signallers, it is believed, have followed suit. Everything is quiet, and all the railway officials are present.

SUNDAY, 9 P.M.

The block system has been established between Poona and Lanouli. The train from Dhond, which is due at early morning, arrived at half-past two. The seven train from Bombay was detained till nine, and the Sholapur train was nine hours late. It is reported that the Government of India have wired the railway authorities not to accede to the men's demands. The Bombay train arrived one hour late this evening. The railway authorities are now hopeful that the chief danger is now passed.

BHUSAWAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

SUNDAY, 7-20 P.M.

The signallers have been praying for redress of their grievances put forth in six memorials which they sent to the agent through the manager, but received no reply. Failing every attempt the signallers requested the manager to reply to their memorial within 48 hours, In that too they failed, They were asked to send a deputation on 8th instant or three days after the expiration of the 48 hours with a view to make arrangements to do without them or test their firmness. The signallers were ready to send a deputation last Friday so that if it were not successful they might find time to put forth their grievances before the home board, but the manager decided upon not hearing them at all before Monday. Seeing all efforts unavailing, they at last submitted their resignations with 24 hours' notice through their solicitors; which time expired at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday. The authorities have threatened the staff with prosecution. The staff struck work exactly at the appointed hour 3-30 p. m. Before 15 minutes the police stood outside the telegraph office, the station-master threatening the staff with prosecution, but the signallers resolutely left the office at 3-30 p. m. and went home. Directly the relief clerks left the District Traffic Superintendents office. The same time three of whom who were previously threatened with prosecution were turned out of the office at 12 noon by the Superintendent. The signallers working in cabins applied to be relieved. At 3-30 p.m. they were relieved and replaced by guards. Two outsiders and one Government signaller have been posted in the main telegraph office. Everybody was eagerly watching from 3-30 p.m. what arrangement the company would make for the working of trains. In Jabalpore district there is a dead stand. The up passenger due here at 5-28 p.m. arrived about 10 p.m. yesterday. There is no trace of the up Jabulpore mail due here at 6 a.m. as yet. The up Nagpore mail due here at 10-39 p.m. yesterday arrived about 4 a.m. to-day. Passenger trains on double lines are working on the pilot system.

FIRE AT THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING MILLS.

ABOUT half-past one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a godown containing cotton wastes belonging to the Indian Manufacturing Company, at Ripon Road, was found to be on fire, and within an hour it was burnt to the ground together with its contents. The godown, which was something like an open shed with a corrugated iron roof over it, was situated at some distance from the mill premises. There were two other godowns containing hundreds of bales of cotton in the immediate vicinity, and great fears were entertained for them. The mill was not working during the day and the godowns were closed. The fire was first discovered by the mill ramosee, who raised an alarm. Telephonic messages were sent to the different fire-brigade stations, and the engines promptly came on the scene one after the other. By this time the flames had extended to the whole of the godown, which was razed to the ground. One of the godowns in the close proximity caught fire, but the flames were nipped in the bud by the fire-brigade. The steamers played on the fire for about three quarters of an hour and extinguished the flames. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 10,000, which is covered by insurance.

FIRE AT COLABA.

ANOTHER fire broke out in a stack of pressed cotton bales at a quarter to 8 o'clock, last evening, at Jamsetji Bunder, Colaba. The stack, which was about twenty feet high, contained about one thousand bales, the property of Messrs. Lyon and Co. The fire was discovered by a man at the Bunder, who noticed flames arising from the centre of the stack. The Colaba and the Fort engines promptly repaired to the spot and commenced to work with a supply of water available from the basin. A telescopic ladder was raised up and lines of hose were at once run up the stack by the men of the brigade. In a few minutes three jets were seen playing on the flames with the fullest effect. After the conflagrations had subsided, a number of men were set to work in dismantling the stack. The fire was put out in about an hour after the outbreak. If the outbreak had not been discovered in time, the result would have been very serious, for, there are, besides two other stacks of cotton, large heaps of coal lying in close proximity. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage was put down at Rs. 12,000. The property was insured.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A STEWARDESS.

ON the arrival of the P. and O. Company's steamship Egypt in Bombay harbour, the captain made a report to the police that Mrs. Halfyard, a second class stewardess on board the vessel, had been found missing from her cabin during the voyage. It appears that on the night of the 28th ultimo, while the vessel was proceeding through the Red Sea, Miss Macdonald, another stewardess, went to Mrs. Halfyard's cabin and found the door fastened from the inside. The captain was informed, and on the window of the cabin being forced open, she was found missing. It is surmised that she must have jumped through the scuttle, on to the screw of the rudder. When last seen, she was said to be in good humour. Her body was not found, as the vessel must have travelled several miles before the occurrence was brought to the notice of the captain. Two days previous to the death of Mrs. Halfyard, the ship lost a steward from pneumonia, and a day following her death a Parsee lady passenger took very ill. Mrs. Halfyard was the widow of one of the engineers of the P. and O. s. s. Egypt who died about three years ago.

A MIDDLE-AGED woman, of a gipsy appearence, made an extraordinary application to Mr. Horace Smith at the Clerkenwell Police Court on April 19. It was contained in a statement which she handed to the magistrate, and which read as follows :—I am a ward in Chancery. How can I get a solicitor to take up my case? I have no money, still I am an heiress. A suit is now proceeding in the High Court in respect of property belonging to me. I was stolen from the cradle when six weeks old, and I did not know until two years ago to whom I belonged. If I had a solicitor I should be able to prove my title as Queen of the Gipsies of all the Earth against Molly Friar, who at present holds the throne. I have been changed with another, by name Esther Chamberlain. My clothes were taken off me in 1846. I was tied in a cloth and thrown overboard from a collier's vessel in Wapping Basin. I was rescued. A person who witnessed it is alive, and can come forward to prove the statement. The person at whose place I lay for three days insensible is also alive. I am the lost child, known as the Queen of the Gipsies of all the Earth. Mr. Horace Smith : I don't know that I can do anything to help you.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 3.

MR. NAGINDAS LALUBHAI, of Messrs. Nagindas and Co., agents to the Hitechhu Spinning and Weaving Mills, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 24,000, belonging to the Spinning and Weaving Company, under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. William Hudson, a shareholder of the said mills, filed a complaint against Mr. Nagindas, a month ago, in the City Magistrate's Court. Mr. Hudson appeared with his advocate, Mr. Jivanlal Varajrai Desai, and made an affidavit against the accused, who was at that time enjoying his rest at Dumas, in the Surat district. The accused presented himself before the Court by virtue of a warrant issued against him. He was released on bail by the Court, which directed to give security for Rs. 24,000 and personal recognizances for a like amount. The complainant, on the plaint being verified by the Court, stated that a sum of Rs. 24,000, with other minor items, which were debited to the mills by the accused, was a fictitious one, and that no loss had been sustained by the mills in certain cotton transactions, as appeared in the account books of the mills, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor, with Mr. Pranshanker Narotam, vakil, appeared for Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Hiralal, solicitor, for the accused.

A few days after the complaint was lodged by Mr. Hudson two mill-hands of the Hitechhu Spinning and Weaving Mills presented complaints in the same Court against Mr. Hudson, and charged him with criminal intimidation and illegal confinement. The complainants stated that Mr. Hudson called them in his bunglow and detained them until they could give their statements in the manner desired by him. The statements were taken down by his gumashta and after this they were allowed to go. This was done by Mr. Hudson in order to gather evidence against Mr. Nagindas in the former case. Such were the allegations of the complainants before the Magistrate.

Mr. Motilal Jivanlal Desai, B.A., LL.B., is appointed acting Professor of Mathematics, in place of Mr. Jamsetji Edulji Daruwala, BA., B.Sc., who is gone to Europe for the improvement of his health. Mr. Motilal is to act for three months only during the absence of Mr. Daruwala, in the Guzerat College He is also permitted by the Guzerat College Board to continue his profession of pleader in the Courts of Ahmedabad after his college hours.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam, the acting Settlement Officer of Guzerat, was offered the acting Collectorship of Broach, in place of Mr. Candy, retired. Mr. Bhimbhai declined the place, it being an acting one, but showed his inclination to the Government to accept it, if he was made a permanent incumbent.

The thermometer readings vary from 72 in the morning to 87 in the noon. We do not feel the severity of the summer this year, probably owing to the fall of rain at Bombay and other surrounding districts.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

WRITING from Rajkote, on 3rd May, our correspondent says ;—The birthday anniversary of H. H. the Maharaj Saheb of Bhownugger was celebrated on the 30th ultimo with great splendour. The usual charities were distributed, and the subjects of all castes and creeds to whom his Highness is so highly endeared by his generous rule most thoroughly enjoyed the holiday.

While on a visit to his maternal uncle, the Thakore of Virpar, *en route* to Palitana, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana paid a visit of condolence to Darbar Shri Mulu Wala of Jetpur on the death of his father. Darbar Shri Mulu Wala is an enlightened Chief, and takes a personal interest in the administration of his State.

The Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, is now at Porebunder.

For the last fortnight, Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, Halar, whose camp is at Balacheri, is engaged in hearing a long-contested political suit instituted by the Virpar Chief against the Navanagar State for a reversionary right to the villages of Medi, Supra, Wadala, etc. The plaintiff talukdar is represented by Mr. D. B. Shukla, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Purshotam Mowji, Agency pleader, while the Navanagar State is represented by Mr. Gulabrai Vajeshanker Chhaya, High Court pleader. The hearing is likely to take a week or so yet.

It is understood that with the falling of the summer vacation, last month, of the Rajkumar College, the heir-apparent of Navanagar (Jan Shri Jaswatsingji) has left the college for good. The young prince bears a genial disposition, and has very much improved under the salutary supervision of his guardian and tutor, Lieutenant Hancock. Probably the prince will shortly proceed on a tour to Hindustan.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT CARNAC BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The chief object of the medical inspection of outgoing passengers at the Carnac Bunder in Bombay can only be to prevent the infection of the districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri by plague from Bombay. That such a step was necessary no one can deny, but the infection, which was carried to these districts in the first year of the outbreak before anything like the present thorough arrangements for such inspection could be made, and the facilities which the numerous large and small ports and creeks in the neighbourhood of Bombay afford to native boats for carrying passengers secretly, have to a considerable extent frustrated that object. The inspection at the bunder is all that could be desired, and, no one would have a word to say against it ; but in spite of all that, the plague in the Konkan appears to be gaining ground day by day. Ratnagiri, which was almost free for a long time, now reports several cases, while Kolaba is adding several villages and talukas to its already large list. The Pen taluka of this district has been newly infected this year, while in the Alibag taluka the number of infected villages, which was, I think, only three in the first year, and about double that number last year, is now close upon a dozen.

The question now arising is, whether the medical inspection, so far as it concerns the coasting steamers and native crafts carrying on passenger traffic between Bombay and these two districts, and costs the Government several thousand rupees a month, should be continued. If we take into consideration the various circumstances bearing upon this question, we cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the time has now arrived when the costly medical inspection for the protection of the Konkan districts should be given up. Bombay is now steadily improving, and thousands of people have been flocking to it. The infection in the districts near Bombay is not now so much from Bombay as from the originally infected villages in the districts themselves. It is now a proved fact that it is possible for a person to be in apparently sound health at the time of the medical inspection, and yet at the same time to carry the germs of plague with him. I can cite one or two instances that I know of in proof of this, About three months ago, a gentleman from Nagpur came to Bombay and put up with a relative for a couple of days in a house, where as a plague volunteer I had to go on daily inspection. Two fatal cases, however, having occurred there, he at once left for one of the ports of Ratnagiri. At the Carnac Bunder he was found to be all right and allowed to proceed on his journey. In less than a week after his arrival at his destination, he was attacked and died in a day or two. Two other persons of his family also succumbed to the malady in the course of a week more. An inhabitant of the village of Avas, in the Alibag taluka, went to Bombay about a month ago and lived there in an infected house for two days. He was medically certified to be all right by the Port Health Officer, and on his return to his native village was in perfectly good health for two days more, but after that he had fever and bubo, of which he died in two days more. An attempt was made to conceal the case, but the vigilance of some of the villagers led to the thorough disinfection of his house. How some of the villages of this taluka were infected and how the encouragement of village committees is likely to do more good than the costly inspection will be shown in a subsequent communication.—Yours, etc.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Alibag, May 1.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS vs. 13TH E. D. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THE above teams met on the Cooperage ground on Saturday evening, in the presence of a large turnout of spectators. The evening was cool and pleasant, but a strong breeze blowing down the ground marred the play. During the first half the Rovers, playing with the breeze, completely hemmed in their opponents, who, try as they would, could seldom get past Ross and Walton, the ball in fact only once crossing the Rovers' goal line in the first half. Although the Rovers had so much of the game in this half, only two goals were scored, the defence of the R. A. backs and goalkeeper being very strong. Fischer, however, drew first blood, and Scrafton scored another shortly afterwards. On crossing over the game opened out and some good play was shown by both teams, The Rovers went in for passing, against the breeze and had numerous tries at goal, one shot from Latta striking the post, Ultimately Fischer found the spot, scoring from a good pass from Latta. The R. A. meantime were trying very hard to score, but all their efforts were frustrated by Ross and Walton, the goalkeeper only being called upon once. Near the close Scrafton scored another for the Rovers leaving them victors by four goals to love. The Rovers, showed great improvement in their play on Saturday, and have got a splendid team together which we hope to see do some good work during the season. The Royal Artillery though a smart team for Gunners were outplayed ; they have some good players and will improve with practice.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, *viz.*, Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th instant. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolben, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Clabby, the Superintendent, and Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

Bhana Khalpa, a turner and fireman, in the Locomotive Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, deposed that his duty was to take charge of an engine as soon as it went into the Parel running shed. On the morning of the 10th instant he acted as first fireman on the engine of which Dolben was the driver. They were taking the engine to Colaba to work No. 3 down passenger train. When they were between Chopatty level crossing and Churney Road Station, witness saw that the Churney Road up-signal which was on the roof of the Churney Road Station had been lowered. So they entered the station. He did not see No. 1 signal as he was then engaged in firing. They were going tender foremost. After firing he began to sweep the foot-plate. As he was doing that work, he heard the driver call out to put on the brake. Witness went to the brake but before he could put it up, the engine ran into a local train. He received a shock. About ten or fifteen minutes afterwards he got down from the engine. After the collision he did not see anything of the signals in front or behind, because he was confused and he began to shake and had no power in his limbs. The driver did not tell or ask anything to the witness after the collision. There were three of them on the engine—driver, second fireman and witness. None of them were hurt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, witness said that he was a fireman before he became a turner, He became a turner four or five years ago. He was acting as first fireman on the 10th ultimo because the proper fireman did not come in time. It was only intended that he should bring the train from Colaba to Grant Road and then hand over charge to another fireman, At midnight on Sunday, the 9th ultimo, witness went on duty as a turner. He got ready Dolben's engine for him. There was no objection in the railway rules to run a tender foremost. It was not so easy to observe anything in front, when the tender was running foremost, as when the tender was behind the engine. Leaving Parel with the tender foremost it enabled them to connect straight on with a train at Colaba. The tender was full of coal, which was heaped up high, as they were going to Surat. The tender was a large one and separate from the engine. The filling of the tender with coal was done under his supervision at Parel. It was filled according to the ordinary custom. When they went through the Churney Road station, they were not going very fast or very slow, but were going at a moderate pace. He could not say how many miles on hour. He was standing on the foot-plate when he was firing in the centre of the engine. Standing where he was while firing, he could not possibly have seen the signals, even if he had been looking for them, on account of the height of the coal on the tender. If he had been standing on the foot plate between the engine and the tender and had been looking out from one side or the other, he could have seen No. 1 signal. The brake of the tender was on the foot plate. It was a hand brake. Going at the pace at which they were going, he could not say at what space he could stop the engine with that brake. He did not know the signals between Churney Road and Grant Road Stations. He had not seen any signal just before the collision took place. The shock of the collision was severe. Witness was not knocked down by the shock as he was holding on to the brake. The other fireman who was oiling the slide-bar fell out of the engine in front of the funnel. When the collision took place the second fireman was oiling the slide-bar on the Queen's Road side of the engine. The drivers tiffin box, which was kept on the tender, was not removed from its place by the force of the collision. The second fireman, who was oiling the slide-bar, could not have noticed the signal as he was stooping down.

Re-examined by Mr. Maneckshaw, witness said that there was an automatic steam brake attached to the engine. It was not connected with the steam-pipe, because the engine was not connected with a train. The driver could have used the automatic brake, before the collision occurred, but it would have taken some time to connect it with the steam-pipe. Dolben was leaning out the engine and looking on the line all the time. Witness did not see Dolben smoke or take his *chota hazari* on the engine. After the collision witness heard De Silva and Dolben talking together, but he did not understand what they were talking about. They were pointing their hands toward the signal, behind the engine. Witness was so confused that he could not say what signal they were pointing at but he guessed that they were pointing to the signal behind the engine. Since the day of the collision witness had no conversation or communications either with DeSilva or Dolben. After the collision Dolben and all the firemen were confused. Witness noticed Dolben and second fireman talking together after the collision. When Dolben called out to put on the brake, witness went to the brake at once and was working it, when he noticed a train standing in front of them at an engine length. It was a part of witness' duty as a fireman to keep a look out when not otherwise engaged. When Dolben called out to the witness' to put on the brake, the engine had passed No. 1 signal.

The further inquiry was adjourned to Tuesday (to-morrow) at 2-30 p.m. at the same place.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE annual general meeting of members of the Parsee Gymkhana was held on Saturday, at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Mr. K. R. Cama, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair. The annual report, which has already been published, was duly adopted and confirmed. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that, in spite of the expenses having been curtailed, there was a deficit in the accounts, and it was necessary either to pay the expenses incurred over and above the income, or to increase the subscriptions. He hoped the new committee would take this matter into their consideration. There was also the question of extending the pavilion, for which money was urgently needed. He hoped that the new committee would be successful in its efforts to increase the revenue. He attributed the falling-off mostly to the epidemic prevailing in Bombay. A new managing committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed for the year 1899-1900 ;—President,—Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet ; Vice-Presidents—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart, Messrs. R. R. Rama ; B. D. Petit ; Committee : Messrs. J. N. Tata, Chairman ; Members—D. R. Chichgar. L. N. Banaji, J. F. Patell, D. B. Mehta, Shapurjee Burjorji Spencer, R. C. Lalkaka, K. F. Malbarwalla, K. R. Kharas ; Treasurer—Hormuzji Muncherji Cama ; Hon-Secretaries—D. J. Tata and J. M. Divecha. Messrs. R. C. Lalkaka and F. C. Bottewala, winners in the double handicap tournament, and Mr. K. R. Kharas, who won the single handicap tournament, were awarded prizes, which consisted of beautiful silver cups subscribed for by members.

Mr. Lalkaka, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, said that they all knew how very busy he was. There was hardly a day out of the 365 days of the year that he did not attend some public function, which fact, considering his multifarious duties, was very creditable to him. They hoped that they might have one-tenth of the energy left in them at his age.

The chairman having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

THE annual general meeting of the Bar was held on April 18, in the Old Dining Hall, Lincoln's Inn. Sir E. Clarke, M.P., presided, in the absence of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. Among those present were Lord R. Cecil, Mr. Joseph Walton, Q.C., Mr. E. H. Carson, Q.C., Mr. C.M. Warmington, Q.C., Mr. F. O. Crump, Q.C., Mr. C. S. Eady, Q.C., Mr. J. V. V. Fitzgerald, Q.C. The chairman moved the adoption of the annual statement. The motion was seconded by Mr. E. L. Levett, Q.C., and adopted. Mr. Crump brought forward the question of the charitable funds of the profession. He explained that those who had some knowledge of the Barristers' Benevolent Association knew that it was crippled for want of the necessary funds. When they compared themselves in this respect with the solicitors' branch of the profession, and even the clerks of the two professions, they found themselves in a humiliating position. The solicitors had invested funds amounting to 50,000*l*., and had an income of 10,000*l*. The United Law Clerks had an income and invested funds of almost equal amounts. The barristers had invested funds for charitable distribution among necessitous members amounting to about 10,000*l*., and their annual income was something like 1,500*l*. That showed a position discreditable to the Bar. Applications had had to be made to the wealthier members of the Bar to give special donations, He was informed that the fact that there were only 700 or 800 subscribers was owing to a widespread ignorance of the claims and work of the association. He proposed that the Bar Council should be asked to consider the advisability of placing their machinery at the disposal of the fund, in order that every member of the profession could be communicated with. After a brief discussion, a resolution was adopted requesting the General Council to consider how far they could co-operate with the Barristers' Benevolent Association. Votes of thanks to the auditors, scrutineers, and chairman concluded the proceedings.

COMMANDER H. A. STREET, R I M.

THE official career of Commander H. A. Street, which dates from the early part of 1858, ends to-day (May 4) and a few days hence he will be saying a final goodbye to Madras, where for two periods extending over eight years he has served as Presidency Port Officer. Entering the Royal Navy as a Cadet in April, 1858, Commander Street, after undergoing the usual course of instruction in the *Illustrious* and afterwards in the *Britannia*, served as Naval Cadet, Midshipman and Sub-Lieutenant in various men-of-war on the Mediterranean, North American and West Indian and Channel Stations from April, 1859, until January, 1867, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, being then not quite 23 years of age. He served as Lieutenant first, we believe, on H.M.S. Megeara, then employed on special service on the south-east coast of America and West African stations, and lastly as First Lieutenant of H. M. S. Bullfinch on the East Indian Station. On returning to England in the Bullfinch in 1872, Commander Street, in view of obtaining more lucrative employment elsewhere, took advantage of one of the late Mr. Childers's retirement schemes, and, at his own request, was placed on the retired list, being granted on retirement the rank of Commander. His connection with the Government of India dates from the 26th December, 1875, when he was appointed to the command of the Indian Marine steamer Tenasserim, in which vessel he served until June, 1880, when he was specially selected to fill the appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Marine Department to deal with Marine matters, pending the appointment of a Director of Marine. Admiral Bythesea, who was then Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India, wrote as follows regarding Commander Street's service on the Tenasserim :—" No vessel in the Indian Marine is in better order than the ship he commands, and he has benefited the Service by the respect and support he has invariably given the head of the Marine. " On Admiral, then Captain, H. W. Brent, R. N., being appointed Director, Commander Street's presence with the Government of India became unnecessary, and he was sent to Bombay to assist the new Director. In sanctioning this arrangement, the Viceroy (Lord Ripon) wrote as follows :—"I desire to place on record my sense of the valuable services which have been rendered by Commander Street since he has been connected with the Military Secretariat ;" and he further stated that he agreed with the views of General Wilson, the Military Member of Council, who had written to His Excellency in respect to Commander Street's transfer to Bombay, and who had stated that he made the recommendation with regret, "for he would certainly feel the want of Commander Street's straightforward, fearless and unbiassed opinion and advice on Marine matters."

Commander Street was stationed in Bombay from the date of his leaving the Military Secetariat until December, 1887, when he was selected to succeed the late Captain Taylor as Master Attendant of this Presidency. During his period of service in Bombay he played an active part in the work connected with the several Expeditions which were despatched from that port to Egypt and Suakim, and from Madras to Burma, and received the thanks of the Government of India for his services of each occasion, Captain Brent also, before resigning the post of Director of Marine, wrote to the Government of India as follows :—" I cannot leave India without bringing to the notice of the Governor-General in Council Commander H. A. Street, R. N., who has been deputed to assist me at Bombay, and without whose services I do not know what I should have done." The designation of Commander Street's post in Madras was changed to that of Presidency Port Officer shortly after he assumed charge of the Port Department. In the course of the first five years of his service in Madras he was deputed to serve as a member of the Native Passenger Ships' Commission and received the thanks of the Government of India for services rendered while so deputed. On the completion of five years' service as Presidency Port Officer here, Commander Street was employed as Commander of the Indian Marine ships Clive and Warren Hastings, respectively, and in acting appointments on shore, such as Deputy Director of Indian Marine, and afterwards as Port Officer in Calcutta. On Commander Powell retiring from the Service in February, 1896, Commander Street was again selected to serve as Presidency Port Officer, Madras. Now, after an active career of upwards of forty years, Commander Street goes Home, where, we trust, his ripe experience and practical knowledge may still be availed of. Commander Finny, R. I. M., takes charge of the appointment in Madras from next week on arrival from Home in the Goorkha.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CENTENARY OF SERINGAPATAM.

EXTRACT FROM A DIARY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—As the centenary of the fall of Seringapatam is to be celebrated on the 4th instant, an extract from the diary of the war services of the late Nooroddeen Khan Bahadur Shuja Jung, Aide-de Camp to the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, who was present during the siege of Seringapatam, will be interesting to your readers :—"At the time of General Harris, we went to Seringapatam, and remained a few days with Colonel Brown and after the Army assembled with Colonel Dallas (then a Captain) we set off for Tippu Sultan's country and took the small forts at first storm after which we went against the fort of Caroor, and in that fort there were about 3,000 or 4,000 men of Tippu Sultan's and we fought there and took that fort also ; after which we took Erode fort, and Seringapatam was surrounded with picquets of Tippu Sultan's men. We having fought with them, were going to Seringapatam and Mir Kummooroodeen Khan, with a large body of men came forward with an intention to give battle, but seeing our force, he made no attempt, and after some days we took the fort of Seringapatam. At that time the army of Tippu Sultan was out of the fort, and was stationed near the hill called Caricut, and Tippu Sultan's sons, Sultan Moheedin and Futhey Hyder, were also there with the army. At the time we took the fort of Seringapatam Tippu was in the fort and was shot and was lying dead at the wicket gate. If he had been out of the fort with his sons and the army stationed at Caricut, there would have been a great battle. After Tippu was shot dead, Meer Sadak, head Karkaru of Tippu's army, came by the gate near the guard and the head duffadar of the peons, questioned Meer Sadak where he was going. Meer Sadak told him that he was going to his army and ordered him to open the door. The duffadar got vexed with him and told him that he behaved treacherously and in order to escape wanted to go out. Saying this, he took his sword and cut Meer Sadak into two pieces and dragged his body and threw it near the gateway. I myself saw Meer Sadak lying dead. After everything was over, Tippu's sons, at the advice of Poornayah, made peace with us, Poornayah became the guardian of Mysore territory and Tippu's children were sent to Vellore. Our regiment remained for some days at Seringapatam under General Wellesley."

YACHT CLUB SAILING RACES.

HANDICAP allowances and result of the races sailed on Saturday ;—

SHIP'S BOATS HANDICAP.

Name of Boats.	H'cp	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected time. H M S
H M S Magdala's 1st Cutter	2	Mr R Cole	5 29 40	1 42 40
H M S Abyssinia's 2nd Cutter	6	Mr R Crosscombe	5 33 5	1 42 5
H M S Abyssinia's 1st Cutter	3	Lt C S Townsend	5 43 25	1 55 25
H M S Plassy's Cutter	6	Do.	5 51 52	2 0 52
H M S Tenasserim's 2nd Cutter	6	Do.	6 3 45	2 12 45
H M S Tenasserim's 1st Cutter	6	Do.	Did not finish.	
H M S Magdala's 2nd Cutter	6	Mr G B Hazell	Did not start.	
H M S Magdala's Galley	Scr	Capt H L Fleet	Do.	

Course No. 1—1st prize won by H M S Abyssinia's 2nd Cutter, 2nd prize won by H M S Magdala's 1st Cutter, and 3rd prize won by H M S Abyssinia's 1st Cutter.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Finishing Time. H. M. S.
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 36 35
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 36 50
Maud	Mr G T W Oliver	5 42 22
Midget	Officers, R A	5 44 35
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5 45 14
Teal	Mr W Murray	5 47 16
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	Did not start.

Course No. 1—1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Meg and 3rd prize won by Maud.

YACHT'S HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cp.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 26 56	1 11 56
Stella	Scr	Col H W Boyd, I M S	5 31 15	1 16 15
Chita	4	Mr E Comber	5 32 40	1 13 40
Manta	2	Mr C T R Scovell	5 33 30	1 16 30
Kismet	7	Mr W P Symonds	5 34 5	1 12 5
Mannikin	14	Officers, R A	5 45 45	1 16 45
Hulda	25	Mr D K Love	Did not finish.	

Course No. 1—1st prize won by Turquoise, 2nd prize won by Kismet and 3rd prize won by Chita.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning : When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	2	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	3	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	4	40
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	4	12
G Mahim and Worli	7	5	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	25	40
Total	62	45	155
Same date last year	37	20	90

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	11	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	9	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	3	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	5	20
G Mahim and Worlee	0	2	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	19	24
Total	39	53	170
Total plague deaths to date	45,718	39,818	
Same date last year	72	17	105

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	2

BANDORA.

There were two attacks and three deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday.

RAILWAY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The following revised arrangements for the medical inspection and disinfection of travellers by railway are notified :—

General Department (Plague). No. 3,000-P.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May, 1899.

Letter from the Supervising Medical Officer, Railway Medical Inspection, No. 268-R., dated the 29th April, 1899 :—

"I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I have arranged to discontinue medical inspections at Belgaum Railway Station from the 1st proximo, and that Dr. S. S. Nightingale, the Senior Inspecting Medical Officer there, will then proceed to Sholapur and take over the appointment of Senior Inspecting Medical Officer, left vacant by the transfer of Dr. W. E. Kills to the Port Health Staff. All the remaining members of the Belgaum Staff were local temporary hands and they have been informed that their services will not be required after the 1st proximo.

"2. As directed by you, I have also arranged to discontinue through inspections at Manmad Station from the 1st proximo, and have reduced the staff to a sufficient strength for the inspection only of passengers alighting there from trains from Bombay and Dhond. Beyond a certain number of local and temporary hands this arrangement releases two English Doctors, *viz.*, Dr. Boyd and Dr. Richards who is at present on general duty under the Collector of Broach, but who would have been sent to relieve Dr. Patrick at Manmar (who has just resigned on account of ill-health), had the through inspection post been continued at Manmad.

"Disinfection will cease at Manmad from the 1st and the steam plant will be taken on to Bhusawal as soon as suitable arrangements can be made for its conveyance with the Company.

"3. Unless directions to the contrary be received from you, the following will be the arrangements in force from the 1st proximo ;—

I.—B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

I. Dohad.—Inspector of passengers and local departures in down trains, and of passengers alighting from up and down trains. Disinfection by boiling.

II. Bordi.—Inspection of local departures in down trains.

III. Anas.—Inspection of local departures in down trains.

IV. Anand.—Inspection of passengers in down trains from Bombay, of local departures in down trains, and of arrivals and through passengers in up trains on the Godhra-Rutlam line. Disinfection by steam.

V. Broach.—Barrier inspection of local departures and arrivals. Disinfection by boiling.

VI. Palghar.—Inspection of passengers and local departures in down trains.

II.—G. I. P. RAILWAY.

I. Kalyan.—Inspection of passengers and local departures in all down trains from Bombay.

N.B.—In the 14-30 daily fast Poona train Poona passengers who are locked into separate compartments are not examined at Kalyan but at Poona.

II. Poona.—Inspection of passengers and local departures in all down trains, from Bombay except the Madras Mail which is inspected at Sholapur Inspection of all arrivals and through passengers in up trains on the Southern Maratha Railway. Disinfection by steam.

III. Sholapur.—Barrier inspection of all arrivals by up and down trains inspection of all through passengers and local departures in the down Madras Mail and in all up trains. Disinfection by steam.

IV. Manmad.—Inspections of all passengers alighting from down trains from Bombay and Dhond.

V. Bhusawal.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in down trains. Disinfection by boiling pending the starting of steam disinfection.

III.—S. M. RAILWAY.

I. Wathar.—Inspection of arrivals in down trains.

II. Satara Road.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in up and down trains.

III. Londa.—Inspection of arrivals in up and down trains and through and local departures in trains towards Goa.

IV. Hubli.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in up and down trains. Disinfection by steam.

V. Bagalkot.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in up and down trains. Disinfection by boiling."

Resolution.—With reference to Government Resolution No. 5772—5863-p., dated the 17th October 1898, and in modification of the arrangements for the medical examination of travellers by railway referred to in the Government Resolutions and Notification, Government Notification No. 5773—5865-p., dated the 17th October 1898 ; Government Resolution No. 91-p., dated the 6th January, 1899 ; Government Resolution, No. 480-p., dated the 23rd January, 1899 ; Government Resolution No. 2572-p., dated the 12th April, 1899. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements with effect from 1st May, 1899 :—

I.—B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

I. Dohad.—Inspection of passengers and local departures in down trains, and of passengers alighting from up and down trains. Disinfection by boiling.

II. Bordi.—Inspection of local departures in down trains.

III. Anas.—Inspection of local departures in down trains.

IV. Anand.—Inspection of passangers in down trains from Bombay, of local departures in down trains, and of arrivals and through passangers in up trains on the Godhra-Rutlam line. Desinfection by steam.

V. Broach.—Barrier inspection of local departures and arrivals. Disinfection by boiling.

VI. Palghar.—Inspection of passengers and local departures in down trains.

II.—G. I. P. RAILWAY.

I. Kalyan.—Inspection of passengers and local departures in all down trains from Bombay.

N.B.—In the 14-30 daily fast Poona train Poona passengers who are locked into separate compartments are not examined at Kalyan but at Poona.

II. Poona.—Inspection of passengers and local departures in all down trains, from Bombay except the Madras Mail which is inspected at Sholapur. Inspection of all arrivals and throuh passengers in up trains on the Southern Maratha Railway. Disinfection by steam.

III. Sholapur.—Barrier inspection of all arrivals by up and down trains, inspection of all through passengers and local departures in the down Madras Mail and in all up trains. Disinfection by steam.

IV. Manmad.—Inspection of all passengers alighting from down trains from Bombay and Dhond.

V. Bhusawal.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in down trains. Disinfection by boiling pending the starting of steam disinfection.

III.—S. M. RAILWAY.

I. Wathar.—Inspection of arrivals in down trains.

II. Satara.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in up and down trains.

III. Londa.—Inspection of arrivals in up and down trains and through and local departures in trains towards Goa.

IV. Hubli.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in up and down trains. Disinfection by steam.

V. Bagalkot.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in up and down trains. Disinfection by boiling."

J. K. CONDON, Lt.,
Under Secretary to Government.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

SIR GEORGE COTTON, Kt., having resigned the chairmanship of the board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. I. C. E., to be Chairman of the Board. Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., M.I.M.E., A.M.I.C.E., M.S.A., M.S.I., the honorary secretary having proceeded to Europe, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C. I. E., F. R. I. B. A. M. I. C. E., has, at the special request of the board of the institute, accepted the office of Honorary Secretary during Mr. Wadia's absence.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY, April 10.

The Rev W E O Stevens, BA, has been appointed chaplain in her Majesty's fleet.

April 12.

Staff Surg A M French has been prom to the rank of fleet Surg in her Majesty's fleet.

April 13.

Sub-Lieut H J Tweedie has been prom to the rank of lieu in her Majesty's fleet.

April 14.

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt A F Osmaston from Supernumerary List, is absorbed in the Establishment.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—The undermentioned lieuts are prom to the rank of Capt consequent on increase to the Establishment : G V Robinson C H H Abrahall, and E H Bockett-Pugh.

April 17.

Commander F W Wyley has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Capt ; Sub-Lieut A K Silvertop has been specially prom to the rank of rank of Lieut for services rendered in the Phillipines.

WAR OFFICE, April 14.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Major C H Farquhar on retires on ret pay to serve in the Militia under the provisions of Army Order 27 of 1899.

7th Dragoon Guards—Major W E Danby retires from the Service receiving a gratuity to serve in the Militia under the provisions of Army Order 27 of 1898.

20th Hussars—Capt G T G Edwards is seconded for service as an adj of Yeomanry.

Royal Artillery—Brevet Col C J Long from employment with the Egyptian Army to be Lieut Col vice Brevet Col E O Hay, removed on appointment to the Staff ; Major the Hon A Sidney is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. The undermentioned officers are seconded ;—Capt W K Wailes for service in the Army Ordnance Dept ; Capt J K Kendall for service as an instructor in Gunnery India ; Capt J R Stansfeld while a student in the senior class ; Lieut A E Gordon for service in the Army Ordnance Dept ; Lieut R A Craig, while a student in the senior class Lieut A R Oldfield from the Seconded List to be Lieut vice A E Gordon.

Hong Kong—Singapore Battalion—Havildar-Major Rusmat Ali to be jemadar vice Bhoop Singh ret.

Regimental Districts—Col V Chater 25th Regtl District (the King's Own Scottish Borderers) is placed on ret pay, Brevet Col H de C Rawlins from lieut col the Cameronians Scottish Rifles ; to be col to command the 26th the Cameronians Scottish Rifles and 71st the Highland Light Inf Regtl Districts vice Col J R Mecham deceased ; Brevet Col H G Dixon C B aide-de-camp to the Queen from lieut-col half-pay to be col to command the 25th Regtl District the King's Own Scottish Borderers vice Col V Chater.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut J M A Graham which was notified in the "Gazette" of Jan 17 1899 is cancelled.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London—Regiment—Second Lieut T F G Ogle to be lieut vice V Henry prom.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Major M R Hyslop retires on ret pay. The undermentioned capts to be majors.—R L Sandwith vice R L Milne D S O prom lieut-col on half-pay ; V Semini vice M R Hyslop.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt J G Mayne retires on ret pay.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut E C F Wodehouse to be adj ; vice Capt R M Sanders, who has vacated that appointment.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Capt and Brevet Major H L. Gallwey C M G ; D S O ; to be Major vice A G A Wright prom

The Hampshire Regiment—Major J R Parkinson to be lieut.-col ; vice E H Le Marchant dec

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut R V Savile is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capt K E McMahon is seconded for service as an adj of Volunteers ; Supernumerary Capt E W K Money to be Capt ; vice K E McMahon.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut S H W Tordiffe is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa ; Lieut E Evans to be adj ; vice Capt W Parry, who has resigned that appointment ; Qrmr and Honorary Capt D Strachan is seconded for service on the Staff ; Qrmr-Sergt A J Yardley to be qrmr ; with the honorary rank of lieut ; vice Honorary Capt D Strachan.

The Highland Light Infantry—Sergt J Scott-Barbour from the Gordon Highlanders employed with the Egyptian Army to be second lieut ; in succession to Lieut B C Mowbray dec ; in recognition of his services during the recent operations in the Soodan.

The Royal Irish Rifles—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt Fitz Roy E P Curzon which was notified of the Gazette of Jan 17, 1899 is cancelled.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Supernumerary Capt L F Green-Wilkinson to be capt ; vice D K B Paton-Bethune seconded

Staff—Major Genl Sir H E Colvile K C M G C B to be a major-genl on the Staff to command the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar vice Major Gen Sir F Carrington K C B K C M G ; Brevet Col H H Settle C B D S O from assistant insp ctor-gen of fortifications Headquarters to be a col on the Staff for Royal Engineers and to have the substantive rank of col in the Army vice Col Sir A W Mackworth Bart C B whose period of service in that appointment has expired ; Major C H Darling R E, to be an assistant inspector-gen of fortifications at Headquarters vice Col H H Settle C B D S O ; Major R N R Reade the King's Shropshire Light Inf to be a deputy assistant adj-gen for instructions vice Lieut Col J C Duke ret ; Capt L R Kenyon R A to be a Staff capt at Headquarters ; Capt and Brevet Major D K E Hall Army Service Corps to be a staff capt vice Major H G Morgan D S O Army Service Corps who has resigned that appointment ; Capt H G Ruggles-Brise Grenadier Guards to be a brigade major vice Major C C Monro the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt appointed a der-assist adj-gen Qrmr and Honorary Capt D Strachan the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt to be a recruiting Staff officer 2nd class vice Capt L H Prioleau the Manchester Regt whose period of service in that appointment has expired ; Lieut C Lord Hindip 3rd batt the Worcestershire Regt to be extra aide-de-camp to the Right Hon T Lord Brassey K C B Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Victoria.

Indian Army—Lieut Col E E Grigg Bengal Inf is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Army Pay Department—Lieut-Col. M R Healy Staff paymaster retires on ret pay The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette of March 7 1899 :—Major P A Robinson Staff paymaster is placed on ret pay.

Brevet—The undermentioned lieut-cols to be cols :—H T P Evans half-pay ; A E Chapman Royal Marine Light Inf F F Johnson Army Service Corps F Gosset R E.

Memoranda—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A J Dunnage half-pay Royal Art retires on ret pay Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W A Webb the East Lancashire Regt is granted the honorary rank of capt.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut W R Lang capt 1st Lanarkshire Royal Engs (Volunteers) to be capt.

April 18.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut A C Duckworth resigns his commission.

5th Lancers—Major H J McLaughlin retires from the Service receiving a gratuity Capt H W G Graham D S O to be major vice H J McLaughlin.

10th Hussars—Second Lieut T P A Holford resigns his commission Gentleman Cadet the Hon E Evelyn Ellis from the Royal Military College to be second lieut vice T P A Holford.

12th Lancers—Capt E Crawley is seconded for special extra regimental employment.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Gen Sir G Graham G C B G C M G V C to be col comdt vice Lieut-Gen and Honorary Gen R G Hamilton dec The undermentioned lieuts to be capts under the provisions of Article 30 Royal Warrant July 18 1898 :—A H D Riach L H Close J J Golloway and C H H Nugent.

Coldstream Guards—The undermentioned lieuts to be capts —T E Case, vice C E Pereira seconded for service under the Foreign Office R A S Benson in succession to Major F S Maude who holds a Staff appointment. The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts—G Windsor Clive vice T E Case the Hon C D Pennant vice R A S Benson C M H Massey, on augmentation.

Regimental District—Col W I Dooner on completion of his period of service in command of the 87th Regimental District (Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers) is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt M C Coles is seconded for service as an adj of Volunteers Supernumerary Capt O'Brien Z Parrah to be capt vice M C Coles.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) Capt H F Sparrow is seconded for service as an adj of Volunteers Second Lieut R P S Elderton to be lieut vice W A Eaton seconded.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut E F Knight to be capt vice H Ross-Johnson seconded Second Lieut G A Wilkinson to be lieut vice E F Knight.

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut C C M Maynard to be capt vice L J Bols appointed adj Second Lieut G H I Graham to be lieut vice C C M Maynard.

The Prince Alberts (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt H W Lovett to be major vice A Lamb retired.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Capt E D Pickard-Cambridge to be major vice J C Tilly, retired.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut W D O Brien to be capt vice C M S Henning appointed adj 4th batt Second Lieut M Kerr to be lieut vice W D O'Brien.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut C G Sime is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut J P S Maitland to be Capt., in succession to Major E A D'A Thomas, adj. of Indian Volunteers ; Second Lieut G C Lambton to be lieut, vice J P S Maitland.

The East Surrey Regiment—Second Lieut L W Johnson to be lieut, vice the Hon C James seconded.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt B St J Le Marchant to be major, vice J A S Thomson transferred to the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.). The The undermentioned lieuts to be capts :—T S Smith vice W J Anderson, seconded ; F J T Pelham vice B St J Le Marchant Capt C H Lloyd from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt) to be capt, vice N W Fraser, D S O., who exchanges. The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts—A A St Hill vice T S Smith ; P G P Lea, vice F J T Pelham

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

SECOND BLUE BOOK ISSUED.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

(Continued from Friday's "Bombay Gazette.")

LORD FARRER.

LORD FARRER, at the outset of his evidence, said that he was entirely satisfied that the conclusions of the Herschell Committee were just and expedient. Bimetallism, as a solution of the Indian difficulty, was impracticable and out of the question, as also was the re-opening of the mints to silver. He then proceeded, questioned by Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Do you think it is desirable to continue the present condition for a longer time than necessary?—No; that is my third point. I think it is very desirable that, if we do not at once adopt a gold standard and thus put an end to the present period of uncertainty, we should at any rate contemplate an end of it as soon as possible.

We would hold, I presume, that the present uncertain state of the currency is abnormal, and should be terminated as speedily as possible?—Quite so. It is a state of things in which you have—I do not know how to express it—an anomalous standard, a rupee with a superior limit, and without an inferior limit, as measured in gold.

In fact, you have a token currency without any standard?—Without any complete standard.

Now what do you say is the true solution?—The fourth point on which I have a decided opinion is that the only true solution of the question is the adoption of a gold standard of value and a return to an automatic currency based on gold.

WHY A GOLD STANDARD?

Will you just explain that a little? First, why do you say a gold standard?—A gold standard of course is a different thing from a gold currency. What I mean is that the standard of value should be in India, as it is in this country, gold; that gold should be the thing which has value to which all currency and all values should be referred. I say an automatic currency based on gold, because the ordinary currency of India as far as I understand it—the bulk of the currency of India—must at any rate for a long while be silver.

Or copper?—Or copper; but I say that it should be based on gold, that is to say, that the silver or the copper should be token currency having a fixed gold value.

Now, do you think there is anything in the condition of the English money market to prevent the adoption by India of a gold standard?—That is my fifth point. I can see no reason to think so. Any doubt which I may have had on this point had reference rather, perhaps, to the state of feeling which existed last year than to what I believe exists now. There was an idea in the City that the adoption of a gold standard by India might cause dangerous drafts on the London money market and upon the gold supplies in the world. I do not believe that there is any reason to suppose that that would be the case.

The Chairman: Where the specific ratio is a matter of expediency, do you think there is any objection to fixing a rupee, say, at 1s. 4d., or do you prefer a higher or lower ratio?—That is my sixth point. I think 1s. 4d. is the best rate, simply because that is the present rate, and to make it higher or lower would be to make an unnecessary change.

DANGERS OF CONVERTIBILITY.

What are the dangers which might be reasonably apprehended from convertibility?—That is an eleventh point. The danger is apprehended to be this; I am not now stating my own opinion, but this is what is put forward. It is thought that there may come a time when by reason of war, of famine, or otherwise, India's productive powers may be diminished, and when she will have reduced power of exporting to pay her debt; a time when imports will exceed exports; when the real exchange will be against India; when the value of the rupee in terms of the pound sterling will be lowered, and when there will in consequence be a tendency to export gold. At such a time it is said that any gold in the Indian currency is likely to be exported; and not only so, but that, when it is known that the Indian Government will give gold for rupees at 1s. 4d., there will be a drain on the Indian Treasury by the offer not only of the rupees in circulation but of the vast quantity said to be hoarded. Such a rush for gold, it is said, no treasury could stand.

What is your answer to those objections?—I think it must be admitted that, wherever there is a large token currency of whatever description (and under the proposed circumstances the bulk of the Indian currency would be a token currency), whether silver, as in India, or notes, as in France, or bank money, as in England, there may be cases in which it is difficult or impossible to redeem the token money in gold. Even the Bank of France has had to suspend cash payments; and the restrictions of the Bank Charter Act in England have had to be suspended. Extreme cases may always require drastic remedies or powerful cordials, and India would probably be no exception to the rule. But these exceptional cases are not made the basis of our currency systems. We look to the ordinary state of things. Looked at from this point of view, the case of India seems to be a sepecially favourable one, for the following reasons:—She has a great and elastic power of producing sleable exports; she imports, on the balanece, a large quantity of the precious metals, which she retains with great tenacity; and she recovers very quickly from great depression, as is seen from the history of the last few years.

Is there any other consideration to be taken into account, in your opinion, as to India keeping her gold?—Yes. The next point on which I wish to express a decided opinion is a very important one. To the above considerations bearing on the ability of India to keep her gold, it should be added that India has an honest and a solvent Government which is not likely to outrun the constable, as has been the case with most, if not all, the nations which have failed to maintain a gold standard. But this consideration leads to a caution. The gold standard cannot be secured without some effort and some sacrifice. Some reserve will be necessary, though I doubt whether it need be a very large one. But, if the actual reserve is not very large, India's credit ought to be proportionately stronger and more secure. For these objects it seems to me to be absolutely necessary that, pending the establishment of the gold standard, the finances of India should be most cautiously administered. India cannot afford at the same moment to establish a gold standard; to indulge in costly wars and increased military expenditure; or to materially reduce taxation. Even Public Works, which may in the end be reproductive, might cause a dangerous strain, and for the present, borrowing for this purpose of Public Works should, as far as possible, be either avoided or very cautiously conducted. To establish the standard of value, and to maintain the reserves or credit necessary for that purpose, should be the paramount object of the Indian Government.

THE CURE FOR STRINGENCY.

Is stringency to be cured by depreciation?—That is my next point. I think not. It is not cured by depreciation in this country. No one would dream, because there was a stringency in the money market, of authorising the Bank of England to issue more notes, and in the same way I do not believe that stringency in the Indian money market is to be permanently relieved by enabling them to add depreciated silver to the currency.

Now, about the ultimate intention of the Government of India with reference to the standard. Assuming that the plan for a gold standard is approved, what do you say about ensuring public confidence?—This is the last point on which I wish to express a decided opinion, and it is a very important one. If the proposed plan for the gold standard is to succeed, public confidence must be assured; and for this purpose it is essential that this Committee, as well as the Indian and the English Governments, should, whatever may be the intermediate steps adopted, allow no doubt whatever to be entertained as to their intention ultimately to establish and maintain the gold value of the rupee at 1s. 4d., or at whatever other ratio they may adopt. This, in my opinion, they can only do by making the token rupee convertible into gold. In what manner, by what stages, and under what limitations such convertibility should be effected, are comparatively matters of detail.

LINDSAY SCHEME SUPPORTED.

We should like to hear your opinion of Mr. Lindsay's scheme?—In some respects I should prefer the schemes for a gold standard proposed by Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Raphael to any schemes for a gold currency. The reasons are so well stated by Mr. Lindsay in his evidence and by Sir W. Hely Hutchison in his evidence that I need not repeat them here. A further consideration, which was perhaps in the state of opinion in the City of more importance last year than it is now, is that Mr. Lindsay's scheme would disturb the English money market less than a scheme for a gold currency—that it would leave the money in London and would probably creat less alarm here. It would use no gold except what was necessary for the purpose of the remittances.

Now, will you proceed with your statement?—Whether Mr. Lindsay's scheme be adopted or not, and whether it is determined to have a gold currency in India or not, I should be glad if it were found possible to commit the management of the scheme to the Bank of England or to some other bank rather than to leave it simply and entirely in the hands of the Government. I believe they would manage it better; it is part of their business; and I do not at all desire to see a system in which the Indian Government put a quantity of gold in their shop window and ask everybody to look and see from day to day how big it is.

A LONGER TRIAL FOR HERSCHELL'S SCHEME.

Do you think that a complete and final scheme with absolute convertibility should be adopted at once, or that more experience should be acquired before that is done?—I regret that the imperfect scheme of 1893 should not have been allowed a somewhat longer trial before throwing it again into the crucible. The circumstances of the last five years have been in many respects exceptional, and the experience of two or three more years, without war, without famine, without pestilence, and without exceptional borrowing, would have been very desirable for the purpose of establishing the fact that the currency of India at the gold value of 1s. 4d. for the rupee is not normally or permanently redundant; in other words, that trade and business have accommodated themselves to that value, subject, of course, to seasonal fluctuations. Even if the rupee were still normally redundant at that value, the contraction arising from the natural waste of currency and the increasing demands of business would no doubt soon bring it up to that rate without any such violent operations as the Indian Government propose. But, if it is thought desirable to adopt a complete scheme at once, I have no doubt that an undertaking to secure the convertibility of the rupee at 1s. 4d., especially if backed by the credit of the English as well as the Indian Governments, would now and henceforth maintain the token rupee at that value.

SIR R. GIFFEN.

Sir Robert Giffen explained at some length his objections to the policy of closing the mints. He was then examined upon the question of a gold standard.

The Chairman: Then about the question of a gold standard?—I have formed an opinion upon two points: the one is as to the question of a gold standard, if it is introduced in what I should allow to be a proper manner, and the other is as to the objections to the particular method now in question of introducing a gold standard.

Will you take the general question first?—Taking the general question, I am inclined to doubt very much whether a gold standard would in any case be the suitable standard for India. The general objection to a gold standard for India is that the main currency, whatever the standard is, would be in silver all the same, so that silver is the natural standard for India, if we are to secure identity between the standard and the principal metallic currency, which is, in my opinion, a desirable object. I do not know whether I should say very much upon this point of a metallic currency being the same as the standard, but it really is a very important matter.

I understand that your argument is that it is undesirable to have a gold standard, even if you could get a gold standard easily, because gold would not be the same metal as the preponderating currency of the country?—That is the very thing I am discussing, the case of a proper gold standard with convertibility, and allowing a gold currency to be used: I say that, even in that case, the amount of gold currency must in the nature of things be comparatively small, and I regret that those who have been putting forward the idea of having a gold currency have not supplied information as to the amount to which it could rise.

TWENTY MILLIONS IN GOLD SUFFICIENT.

You say there has been no evidence, but I think Lord Rothschild put it that, at the beginning, 20 millions of gold would be sufficient?—My own opinion is that 20 millions of gold would be sufficient both for currency and reserves in ordinary cases, and my doubt about the amount of gold that India would require for establishing a proper gold standard and gold currency arises from the existence of the hoards of rupees in India. You must make an offer, if you introduce the gold standard properly, to give gold in exchange for rupees; and the element of uncertainty is the hoards of rupees in existence, which might compel you to provide a much larger sum than the 15 or 20 millions, which apparently would be sufficient if you had only the actual circulation to deal with, and were not impeded and hindered by the existence of these hoards of rupees, which you might find it very difficult to deal with.

Then what have you to say with regard to the present methods suggested for inducing gold to go to India?—Speaking specially in reference to the proposal of the Indian Government itself which is before you, my objection rather is to the leading idea at the root of the suggestion, quite apart from any criticism which may be made in detail. This idea is that a given value of money or currency is required by a community with a certain range of prices, and that, if prices rise or fall, the currency is proportionately increased or diminished, and *vice versa*. Further, that one form of money in value may be made to replace another exactly so that, if you make a gap in the one, the other comes in. The unsoundness in this idea is that you may in fact have great changes in prices, with no change in the quantity of currency, and great changes in the quantity of currency without changes in prices.

THE LINDSAY SCHEME.

Have you anything to say about Mr. Lindsay's scheme?—Nothing special, because it seems to me that all these different schemes are covered by my objections to a managed currency of any kind. My objection is more general than to specific details. No doubt these schemes, in fair weather times and for a certain time, might work, or appear to work, but I do not think they can be depended upon permanently, because essentially it will be having a managed currency, and that is not a thing, I believe, which will answer premanently and which ought to be recommended by any Government.

Have you at all considered what the effect in India is of a depreciated currency?—I am inclined to think, but with some hesitation—because in the present circumstances any course which is taken seems to present great difficulties—but, on the whole, the least disadvantageous course to follow would now be to go back to silver in spite of all its deficiencies.

And risk depreciation?—Risk a great deal. There would be a great shock; it is not a thing that ought to be done lightly, and the fullest amount of time ought to be given to the consideration of it, but the important thing is this, that, to have a good money at all, you ought to have an automatic standard.

Is that all? To have a good money you must have an automatic standard, you say?—Yes.

Should you not have a metallic standard that fluctuates as little as possible?—I think any metallic standard you are likely to adopt is not likely to fluctuate in the sense in which we are using the word.

REVERSE THE '93 POLICY.

To-day we are faced with a metal which has fluctuated, and is fluctuating enormously, and we are face to face with the fact that the country where it prevails is a country 80 per cent. of whose trade is done with countries which do not recognise this metal and require another metal?—I should not accept the statement that it is silver which fluctuates enormously. I think that raises the very much debated question whethes it is gold that fluctuates or silver that fluctuates enormously. I think, if you raise that question speaking economically, there is quite as much to be said against gold as there is to be said against silver. My own impression is than silver did better for India in the last 25 years than gold would have done, and gold is better for England that silver would have been for England.

Your opinion, I gather, on the whole is this: you think that the course which is the simplest and involves the least permanent loss, and is the most practicable, is to reverse what was done in 1893, to open the mints to the coinage of silver, and not to attempt either a gold standard or a gold currency, to leave the bullion value of silver to settle, so to speak, the exchange value of the rupee, and that the evils which would follow from any other course are greater than even the worst evils that could be predicted from that course?—That is the idea I have. Of course, that is my general impression. I am not at all responsible for the present state of things, and I feel sorry indeed that such a state of things, as we now have, should have arisen; but I thank on the whole the least disadvantageous course is to face the difficulty, and to go back to the right path, which I think was gone away from in 1893.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., was called and examined.

The Chairman: Can you say, from your own experience, whether the closing of the mints had any effect on the amount of currency available in the interior of Bengal?—The closing of the mints had no appreciable effect in the interior of the country, so far as I was able to discover. The mass of the people, of course, knew nothing about it, but the dearth of loanable capital in the Presidency towns, whatever its cause, was not accompanied by any observable scarcity of rupees in the rural bazaars, and markets or in the interior generally. I never heard that trade operations were interfered with by any such want of coin, and, had they been, it would certainly have come to my notice. No doubt, during the famine year, and in distressed tracts, there was a local rise in the rates of interest, and some people found difficulty in getting loans; but this, as the local officers pointed out, was not due to scarcity of currency, but was the natural result of an excessive demand for accommodation and the failure of the ordinary form of security, to wit, the crops. There has, I believe, been no permanent rise in the rate of interest since the famine ceased. There has certainly been no preference anywhere shown for paying rents in kind. The cultivators in Bengal generally are accustomed to, and prefer money, rents. Rents in kind involve an amount of landlord interference which the Bengal ryot does not like. In Behar they prevail only in a limited area, and no wish to extend the system has been brought to the notice of the settlement officers now working in North Behar.

If there had been a general dissatisfaction arising from a want of currency, you would have heard of it?—Undoubtedly. I was actually mobbed by crowds complaining of the high price of food, but I never heard of any complaint of the want of currency. And, moreover, the land revenue was paid up punctually during the famine year; we gave no remissions in the famine year, except here and there in Orissa. The landlords, of course, complained that they were unable to get their rents but that was perfectly natural in a famine year; and besides, they all told me that they would have no difficuly after the famine in collecting their rents, and they are in fact recovering them.

ORNAMENTS IN FAMINE TIME.

Now, were there any complaints during the famine of the fall in the value of silver ornaments?—I have not heard any complaints of that sort, and, as a matter of fact, the labouring classes, who were the chief sufferers by the famine, do not use silver ornaments, but pewter, lac, or brass work. It is fantastic to suppose that natives of India hoard mainly in the shape of ornaments to be sold and melted down when pressure comes. A man buys ornaments for his women for the same reason that men buy ornaments for their wives at home. He may be a little more extravagant than he otherwise would, because he thinks he can realise on them, if need be, but he buys trinkets to keep as ornaments. If he has rupees which he wants to hoard, he naturally keeps them in that shape. I have seen chests full of rupees in the treasury of a wealthy native landowner. The appreciation of the rupee was a clear gain to most hoarders, and probably brought out many hoards.

HOW TO "TURN THE SPIGOT OF TAXATION."

Now, what is your objecton to new taxation?—Well even in Bengal—Bengal has the reputation of being the safest province, I believe, in India—but even in Bengal we could not do it without serious risks of trouble and political disturbances, and I think, the taxation already imposed since silver began to fall is as much as the country can properly bear.

We are told that imposing new taxation is a "mechanical operation" which the Government ought to face, and could face easily. Now, if you were called upon as an Indian administrator to perform this "mechanical operation," will you tell us where you would raise this money?—If I had to "turn the spigot of taxation" I should find it very difficult now to suggest anything. Everything has been exploited that could possibly form a source of revenue. The land revenue of Bengal is permanently settled, and cannot be touched. As to the temporarily settled province, if you raise your land revenue there the people would naturally complain that they were being inequitably treated in comparison with the land owners in Bengal.

Now to come to the next item of taxation; I think the salt tax ranks next?—I have had no papers or books about me since I have come over here, but I think the salt tax is quite as high as it ought to be now, and my own view is that it ought always to be kept low and kept in reserve as a war tax.

What do you say about opium?—That is going away altogether, I am afraid.

How about excise?—We have got the excise duties as high as we can make them, as long as you do not allow out-stills in Bengal. That, of course, is an income at the disposal of the local governments, and you cannot get much more out of it than you are getting now.

Then, stamps?—Stamps are a universal subject of complaint. They are very high. The stamps on litigation are constantly being complained about. As the country progresses, no doubt, the revenue will grow of itself. You might get something, perhaps, out of probate.

Do you think that a large revenue could be obtained from Death Duties in India?—There are many difficulties in the way owing to joint families and so on, and these have prevented Government from resorting to probate duties. I have never been of opinion that it would result in a very large increase, but it might bring in something. It is one of those little trifles which the Government is entitled to consider.

I think the agricultural classes are exempted from income tax?—Yes, and practically, since things have settled down, the tax is collected with wonderful ease. It is very much disliked, naturally, but I should leave it alone. I do not think you would get much more out of it.

Two other sources have been suggested to us recently for increasing the revenues of the Government of India. The first is Customs duties. We are told that they are exceedingly small, that they are not appreciably a burden on the people of India, and that they might be very much increased. They amount now to a uniform 5 per cent, and they bring, at the rate of 5 per cent., about 4 crores?—I think they are high enough myself, and that to increase them would affect the imports injuriously.

There was another matter which was put to us yesterday, about raising railway rates. One witness yesterday was of opinion that we could have a very large increase of income by increasing the railway rates?—I do not think you would find that the trading community would agree to that. The opinion in Calcutta is that rates are high enough already.

A HEAVY INCREASE IMPOSSIBLE.

May we take it as the result of your survey that you do not think that a heavy increase in the taxation of India is a practicable policy which you could recommend to this committee?—I hold that opinion most strongly both on financial and public grounds. There is another aspect of the case which I ought to refer to. Supposing you throw fresh burdens on the provincial governments, you compel them to increase their provincial cesses. These are already sufficiently large, and they are only made palatable to the people by the pledge that they shall be spent on local and provincial objects. To raise the provincial cesses in Bengal in order to give a cheap rupee to Assam appears to me a monstrous proposal.

Then I will just ask you what are your views upon the question of a reduction of expenditure?—I will not deny that there are all sorts of little pickings that the local Governments can make here and there in various ways. As the Financial Secretary who introduced the Decentralisation Scheme in Bengal, I made a comfortable little purse out of them, but that is not big enough to meet Imperial wants. When you come to talk of Imperial wants, the only items of expenditure the savings on which would have any material effect are the civil charges and the military establishments. I say that neither could be reduced without risk, or to an extent likely to melt the deficit caused by a further fall in the rupee. As regards the army, I have myself little doubt that the pay and pensions of the native soldiers will again have to be raised ere long, and every improvement in the position of the English soldier at home means extra cost in India to India.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Now, perhaps, you will deal with the charge that the agitation against the silver standard is a selfish official or Indian Government movement?—It appears to me that that ignores the fact that the Government is at present the principal agent in developing the country. Everything prejudicial to the financial position of the Government is detrimental to the country at large. Any temporary profit of the exporting merchant due to depreciated exchange is made at the cost of the Government and of India—their interests are identical—and, if the depreciation involves extra taxation, the mischief is enhanced. I have said that the Government is the chief agent in developing the country, but—and this is a very important point—we must remember that the operations of the Government are restricted, first, by considerations of its general financial position, and secondly, by the fact that it can only apply its capital to certain forms of development. It can make railways, and canals, and roads, but it cannot take up and develop new industries, though, without industrial developments, its railways, for instance, fail of their full effects. Hence the importance of facilitating the influx of private capital, and this can only be done by establishing a stable par of exchange.

MR. ROBERT BARCLAY.

Mr. Robert Barclay was called and examined.

It would be convenient to ask you to indicate the leading circumstances which you consider might lead to a breakdown of the Lindsay scheme?—Without complete convertibility of the silver rupees into gold there would be no assurance that the Government could maintain exchange at 1s. 4d. With liability to complete conversion, the burden upon the Indian Government would be enormous, and a concentration of demands for conversion, such as might arise at a time when there were small exports from India (from famine or other cause), plus a desire to withdraw capital from India, plus stringency in the European money markets, would cause a bereakdown. The Government scheme assumes that India will always have, at least, such a volume of exports in favour of India as will pay for her imports, for interest on capital invested in India (that I believe is estimated at some £7,000,000), and the Government's home requirements of £17,000,000 to £18,000 000. If the great body of practical commercial experience is right, as witnessed before this Committee (and I agree with it), I believe this assumption is too sanguine, for India will be handicapped in her industries with China and all silver using contries. I would add that in recent years the exchange rates have been greatly helped by fresh gold borrowings on the part of the Government. Also by some fresh investment of capital which has taken the form (1) of exports of silver to India, part of which, at least, has been used for monetary purposes; (2) of leaving accumulated profits in India.

AN INJUSTICE TO INDIA.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce still adheres to its opinion that the mints should be re-opened?—Yes. We consider that grevious injustice was done to the people of India when the mints were closd. The functions of silver in India were, and still are, of a unique character, and the standard silver money of India was far more to the people of India than the standard money of European countries is to their peoples. In a fully developed country such as England, credit money in bills and all the appliances of modern commercial life come in to facilitate the transference of commodities and property in whatever form they may exist, and in the international trade of India these devices also come into play. But in the vast internal trade of India, which is of infinitely greater extent, they are almost, if not altogether, absent; money in the primary form of coin of intrinsic value serving all the purpose of trade, both as medium of exchange and standard of value. Up to the closing of the mints, as regards its internal trade, India was admirably served by its silver money. It was automatic currency, and a true measure of value. The people of India had unbounded confidence in it. They hoarded it in coin, and converted it into ornaments, not, I believe, so much for display, as for security in preserving what was to them their liquid capital, for the ornaments could always be readily converted into coin as long as the mints were open. In my opinion, what the situation demands is a solution that will give India automatic silver money, in order:—1. That the supply may be adequate for its growing industrial and commercial needs. 2. That its standard should be the same as other silver countries, so that there should be no momentary advantage in favour of China or other Eastern competitors. 3. That the habits of the people in connection with their silver money should not be interfered with, and the loss which they at present make in reconverting ornaments into rupees should be obviated. It is necessary that there should also be:—4. A fixed par relation between the silver money of India and European countries such as the Indian Government aims at.

SYMPATHY WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

While I object to the mode in which the Indian Government seeks to carry this out, I quite sympathise with it in its desire to accomplish this object, both for its own special advantage as a large remitter of founds to England, and also for the other commercial advantages that a steady 1s. 4d. rupee would give. The Government of India, judging from its despatches, concentrates its attention upon these advantages; but the advantages of an automatic silver currency which I have just named are no less important (I would say much more important and absolutely necessary), and if a scheme could be carried through that would combine, both it would surely be much better for all. The difficulty in the way is the present divergence between the gold value of the rupee and its metallic value, but I believe that, if India decided that the mints should be re-opened, forces would come into play that would greatly affect silver in the way of making its gold value approximate to that of the rupee. Untill the Indian mints were closed, silver had never fallen below 38d. per oz. and I think there is every reason to believe that a mere decision to re-open them would have a great effect upon present gold value of silver. There is every prospect of an increasing demand in connection with the opening up of China, and also of Africa, and if concurrent mintage by the United States on the basis of 42d. per oz. or 1s. 4d. per rupee could be secured as indicated by Sir Forbes Adam, a stable arrangement, suitable for all the wants of India, both as regard, the Government and her internal and external trade, might be established. If this Committee will recommend such a mode of settlement, I believe that such concurrent mintage could be arranged.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL.

Professor Marshall confined his evidence to the general relations of currency and trade. He was examined by the Chairman.

I will ask you first, what do you consider to be the relation between the volume of currency and the general level of prices in a country?—I hold that prices vary directly with the volume of currency, if other things are equal; but other things are constantly changing. This so-called "quantity theory of the value of money" is true in just the same way as it is true that the day's temperature varies with the length of the day, other things being equal; but other things are seldom equal. This theory has been the cause of much controversy; but it has never been seriously denied by any one who has taken it as a whole, and has not stopped short omitting the words "ther things being equal." The fact is that in every state of society there is some fraction of their income which people find it worth while to keep in the form of currency; it may be a fifth, or a tenth, or a twentieth. A large command of resources in the form of currency renders their business easy and smooth, and puts them at an advantage in bargaining; but, on the other hand, it locks up in a barren form resources that might yield an income of gratification if invested, say, in extra furniture; or a money income, if invested in extra machinery or cattle. In a primitive state of society, even in one as far advanced as that of India, only the rich care to have much of their resources in the form of currency. In England all but the very poor keep a good deal; the lower middle classes keep a relatively very large quantity; while the very rich who pay all the tradesmen by cheques use relatively little. But, whatever the state of society, there is a certain volume of their resources which people of different classes taken one with another care to keep in the form of currency; and, if everything else remains the same, then there is this direct relation between the volume of currency and the level of prices, that if one is increased by 10 per cent, the other also will be increased by 10 per cent. Of course, the less the proportion of their resources which people care to keep in the form of currency, the lower will be the aggregate value of the currency, that is, the higher will prices be with a given volume of currency.

CURRENCY AND THE LEVEL OF PRICES.

How may this relation between the volume of the currency and the general level of prices be permanenty changed?—It may be changed permanently, first, by changes in population and wealth, which change the aggregate income; secondly, by the growth of credit agencies, which substitute other means of payment for currency; thirdly, by changes in the methods of transport, production, and business generally, which affect the number of hands through which commodities pass in the processes of making and dealing. These causes are specially difficult to trace in India. In some parts of India the local informal petty cash seems to have fallen much out of use, and in other ways the work of the recognised currency has been increased. On the other hand, the rapidity of circulation of currency has also been much increased, and there has been a somewhat extended use of notes.

How may the relation be temporarily modified?—Passing by the effects of fluctuations and commercial credit on prices, it seems specially important, with reference to the Indian currency problem, to note that the level of prices which a given volume of currency will sustain, is liable to be affected by any lack of trust and confidence in the currency itself.

Temporarily affected or permanently?—Both, I think. The lower is the credit of the currnacy, the lower will be the share of their resources which people care to keep in the form of currency; the more, therefore, the currency will be depreciated, and the higher prices will rise.

What do you consider to be the true relations between currency, bank money, and real capital?—Currency and bank money are both forms of command over real capital. They are commonly called capital; but they are really command over capital, in my opinion.

Is the interest on permanent investments governed mainly by the relation in which the stock of real capital stands to the demand for its service?—That is my opinion.

A FEW REMARKS ON DISCOUNT.

Now, what do you wish to say to us as to discount?—Other things being equal, interest for short loans will, of course, oscillate about the rate of interest to be obtained for permanent investments, allowance being made for the convenience, in some cases, to the lender of being able to recover quickly command over the capital which he has lent. But the rate of discount is specially sensitive to a casual stringency, and, in spite of the internationality of a certain class of bills, discount varies more locally, than interest on permanent investments.

How far do you consider that Western experience in this matter is applicable to India?—I am afraid that my answer to this question must necessarily be rather long. The fact is that India, being governed by England, has necessarily had its affairs discussed largely by Englishmen, who are apt to take their opinions of what goes on in India very much at second hand. Sir Henry Maine gave countenance to the opinion that custom ruled the economic arrangements of India; and, in a certain sense, that is, no doubt, true, but I think that the doctrine requires to be analysed. There is no doubt that custom does rule the general tenor of life in India, but it does not, in my opinion, rule prices. The matter is one of greater importance than it looks. The common opinion of the world on Indian matters is formed largely on the basis of statements made by a few prominent English writers on currency, who have claimed to speak with special knowledge of India, and have been received as authoritative by foreign economists.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN INDIA.

Do you wish to say anything as to India being dependent on foreign capital?—I think the dependence of India upon foreign capital is a matter which must be taken into account in any practical legislation; and that one has to recollect that what governs the flow of capital from one country to another is not merely the relative strength of different economic forces, but the opinion that is held with regard to those economic forces by the people who have capital to invest. Now, those who are able to lend capital to India live exclusively in countries with a gold standard; and those people are apt to regard gold value as a fixed point, and to treat variations in the gold value of the rupee as equivalent to variations in its real value. In my opinion, this old common fallacy is not nearly so far away from the truth now as it was some time ago. The popular reasons for it, I think, are quite invalid; but, in fact, I believe that gold has been within the last 20 years, say, a good measure of value, though this is due solely to accidental causes—to the balancing of strong forces acting in opposite directions—and I see no reason for believing that that will continue. But this habit of thinking of gold value as a fixed point, whether right or wrong, does affect the willingness of investing nations to send their capital to India; and it makes them grasp, as recent events have shown, at an opportunity of getting back their capital on good terms in gold. This fact was one at least of the main arguments for the closure of the mints, and it is an even stronger argument against any vacillation in carrying through a steadfast policy. On the other hand, the very fact that the Government is bound, under penalty of permanent injury to India, to fulfil any implicit pledges it may give, is a strong reason against the Government's giving even indirectly any pledges without having fully counted the cost and being thoroughly resolved to meet it. It would seem to me in the present emergency specially unwise to let the late exceptional stringency of discount in Calcutta hurry the Government into an increase of rupees. That would certainly impair the credit of the rupee.

How do you say that seasonal fluctuations can best be mitigated?—Stringencies and crises which arise from unexpected deficiencies of currency relatively to the demand for it are not to be avoided by a mere increase in the volume of the currency. They are just as likely to occur with a large stock of currency as with a small; indeed, they may be caused by an inflation of currency leading to distrust, not only of currency, but of all other agents and instruments of credit.

ENGLISH PRACTICE AS A GUIDE FOR INDIA.

How far would the English practice be a good guide for India in this matter?—England is, in my opinion, but I speak with great diffidence, a specially bad example for India to follow in matters of currency.

On what principle should you estimate the amount of interest that the Government of India has in the value of the rupee?—One frequently hears estimates of the interest that the Government has in a rise or a fall of the rate of the exchange on London. Now, I do not think that it is possible to state what that interest is without enquiring whether the origin of the change is in circumstances affecting the rupee or the sovereign. It seems to me that there are these two distinct elements: the Government of India has direct interest in the value of the rupee, and it has interest in the value of the sovereign; but its real interest in the rate of exchange is chiefly indirect. For the effect of a fall in the exchange which was caused by a rise in the value of the sovereign, the rupee being stationary, would be in my opinion, quite different as regards the interest of India, from the effects of a similar fall caused by a fall in the purchasing power of the rupee, the sovereign remaining stationary. Therefore, I would like to take the two parts separately. The permanent interest of the Indian Government in the value of the rupee is limited to its fixed land dues. In respect of the importance of those dues, it is unique among great governments conducted on Western principles. Its permanent interest in the value of the sovereign is limited to its debts in gold. But, next, as to interests which are not perpetually fixed, but yet are very firmly rooted; it has a very heavy interest in the value of the rupee extending over perhaps 15 years or a little more, the average remaining life of the non-permanent leases. It has also a sub-permanent interest in taxes; because, though equitably it can raise those so as to take its share of the growing wealth of the country, its freedom of action is particularly limited by the necessity for going rather more slowly and in a rather less aggressive manner in the East than is possible in the West. Lastly, it has an interest as an employer of European labour, in the ratio between the rupee and the sovereign, independent of their absolutele values; that is in the rate of exchange. If they both rose equally, or both fell equally, these difficulties would be small. As regards railways, I think those difficulties are, perhaps, less than appears. For I do not think it is possible for a railway ever to have fixed upon the ideally right tariff, and I think that the number of cases in which any railway would lose much by deliberately lowering its tariff is small; and, therefore, I think that the indirect lowering which arises from a fall in the value of the rupee is not so great an evil to the railways as is commonly supposed. As regards the prices of stores and railway plant, the Indian Government has no interest in the value either of the rupee or of the sovereign, in addition to the considerations already mentioned; because it buys them as a trader, and gives commodities for commodities. These difficulties are in themselves considerable, but the main importance of most of them arises from their bearing on the central difficulty of the position of the Indian Government, which is not directly connected with either the rupee or the sovereign, and would remain if the whole world had the same currency. This difficulty is that the immense increase in the wealth and prosperity of the Western world, which began in the second third of the present century, and has gone on at an ever-increasing pace since the close of the period of the great wars, has made the resources at the command of the Western Governments beyond all comparison greater than any known before. In short, I conclude that moral and material progress are imposing new and costly duties on the Government of India, and armaments are increasing everywhere; and, therefore, although the net amount of its fixed sterling payments is, perhaps, somewhat less than at first sight appears, its expenditure measured in terms of commodities must constantly increase, and should be raised in the least irritating manner possible.

Before leaving that branch of the subject, will you say whether you regard the maintenance of the rupee at 1s. 4d. as equitable, and, at the same time, do you regard it specially as a tax upon trade?—The function of a legislator as regards currency is to do as little as possible. Almost any currency of which the position is certain will do its work fairly well. Frequent changes in its basis disturb expectation, upset reasonable calculations, and infuse a spirit of unrest into business. They may all aim at increased certainty, but their effect must on the balance be increased uncertainty. They resemble the frequent wakings of a patient in order to administer sleeping draughts. It was, therefore, with much doubt and difficulty that I brought myself to think that it was right to close the mints in 1893. But some of the strongest arguments against closing them then are now arguments against re-opening them, and against acquiescing in any other arrangement than a 1s. 4d. rupee. I base myself partly upon the consideration that the original revenues were fixed in rupees—not gold rupees or silver rupees, but rupees—and that gold coins were legal tender well into the present century. I think, therefore, that the descendants of the original holders would have had no technical grievance if England had adhered to the gold standard throughout.

MR. LEONARD COURTNEY.

Mr. Leonard Courtney was first questioned on the results of the policy instituted by the Herschell Committee.

What has been the result of that policy?—In my view the result has entirely justified the action then taken. It has secured the ends that we had in view. It has established practically by degrees—by a slow process, but it could not be done at once—what I think may be treated as a stationary ratio between the rupee and the sovereign, and that stationary ratio is 1s. 4d. In consequence of the other steps that we recommended at the time, that has operated in the way of removing, except under extraordinary circumstances, the perennial deficit and the danger of the deficit coming on the Indian Finance Minister without any warning from causes over which he has no control whatever. He has now, like every other Finance Minister, to face the possibility of deficits, but they will not arise in my view from any depreciation of the rupee in the near future.

You regard that figure of 1s. 4d. as practically stationary?—I regard that figure as practically stationary.

What do you say the Indian Government ought to do?—I should say, for the present at all events, and probably for a long time to come, they should do nothing except to make it clear that they are going to maintain their present policy until some circumstances might happen, which later on I shall refer to: but at present I should say, do nothing at all.

Would you open the mints to the coinage of gold?—Yes. I consider that, although many regard it as an important fact, to be an unimport fact. It may strike the imagination and bring it home to the people, but, if the Indian treasuries are open to the reception of gold, that is enough, it involves the other things. It is a mere matter of machinery, and I think it is probably very desirable as a matter of machinery that they should be open to gold.

Now, if the 1s. 4d. is represented, as it has been to us again and again, as an arbitrary amount, what is your answer to that?—I should say that that was selected at the time the Herschell Committee deliberated—it was probably produced by those who had it in their mind—as involving the least change consistenly with satisfying what was desired, namely, the filling up of the deficit.

Then, on the whole position of Indian finance at this moment, you would not take any further step?—No. If I were in the position of an Indian Finance Minister, I should hold my hand.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SUPERFLUOUS ENERGY.

There have been several schemes put before us: Mr. Lindsay's scheme, Mr. Raphael's scheme, and the proposals, of course, of the Government of India. Have you considered those?—Yes, they are all illustrations, to my mind, of what I should call superfluous energy.

You do not believe in what is called the exchange standard?—I do not know that I understand what those words mean, but I do not believe in the necessity, or prudence, of the Indian Government undertaking to give gold in exchange for rupees; and all these schemes, as far as I understand them, are means to the result that not only shall the Indian Government be prepared to give rupees in exchange for gold, but that it shall be under an obligation to give gold in exchage for rupees.

That you do not approve of?—I do not approve of that. It is accepting an obligation which is entirely unnecessary. I cannot prefigure how much it would involve. It certainly involves some risks, which might be rather serious risks, of being on an inclined plane—you could not get back or prevent yourself from slipping lower and lower; and it does not promise any advantage which is worth the running of that risk. If I were an Indian Finance Minister, I would no more undertake to give gold in exchange for rupees than I would undertake, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country, to give sovereigns in exchange for silver. Someone has said that that is an incomplete feature of our own currency system. I do not know that we have suffered from that incompleteness. We exist under it without any complaint.

I suppose the great danger would be that gold would be obtained for rupees for the purpose of hoarding. So far as commerce is concerned, as you have already said, that would adjust itself?—Yes.

The danger would be a drain of gold which would be taken out of circulation and accumulated in India?—Yes, there is that risk—a serious risk—but the great risk I feel is in the Government undertaking a supposed duty which they are not called upon to do, which is not wanted, and which might lead them into very serious financial embarrassment.

WHY A SIXTEENPENNY RATE?

Sir D. Barbour: Do you happen to remember exactly why the rate of 1s. 4d. was adopted by the Herschell Committee? I will tell you why I ask the question; you seem to think it was adopted because it was the minimum rate which would give the Government of India what it wanted. My recollection is rather this, that the Herschell Committee thought that, when the coinage of silver was stopped, the rupee might rise suddenly to a great height and cause inconvenience to merchants and others, and therefore they proposed 1s. 4d. as a provisional limit to any possible rise of the rupee?—That was partly in our mind, no doubt; that was a branch of the general statement—that we wanted as little dislocation as possible: and that also was part of the consideration, as well as providing what was wanted by the Finance Minister.

You will probably recollect that the original proposal of the Government of India was to close the mints to silver, not to fix any rate at that time, but to take power to declare at some subsequent period a rate not exceeding 1s 6d.?—Yes.

And that was altered in that respect by the Herschell Committee?—Yes. We also thought it not desirable to give the Indian Government too great freedom of action in such a matter. We thought it was essential that the popular mind should be struck with permanence, and that therefore we had better adopt a basis which would probably endure.

TURF AND FIELD.

VANITAS, of whom not much has been heard since the Viceroy's Cup, is understood to be taking a trip from Singapore to Colombo in charge of Calder, the trainer and jockey.

While I congratulate the stewards of the C. T. C. on the decisive action they have taken in respect to the ownership of Mulberry, I cannot help remarking that that body was very tardy in taking up a matter which has been a public scandal for two racing seasons. However, their action has been very decided, if somewhat belated, as they have passed the heaviest sentence it is possible for them to pass. The action taken will have the approval not only of all racing men, but of sportsmen generally. In another column I give the history of Mulberry, which should be of interest to my readers.

With long strings summering in the Garden of India, the Bangalore Summer Meeting, to be held next month, should be a good one. And the August Meeting promises to be even better. The Jodhpore Patiala, and other strings should help to swell entries. Watson, Taylor and Robinson are among the trainers now at Bangalore, while a large number of jockeys are resting there after the Wellington races.

In Annandale's happy vale the first Gymkhana of the season was held on Saturday and a very good card was provided by Captain Wigram, A.-D.-C., there being no lack of competitors. For the tent-pegging twenty competed. The event eventually was won easily by Lord Suffolk, A.-D.-C., who had tied three times with Mr. Colien. The ladies' trotting race was won by Mrs. Macgregor. The "unda and ova," ladies nomination race, was one of the most amusing events of the afternoon. Twelve competed for this, and it was won easily by Captain Bevts, nominated by Mrs. Beyts. The Beginner's Plate, distance 600 yards, brought out eight competitors, and was won easily by Mr. Wigram's Cocktail, ridden by Major Colin Campbell, carrying 11 stone.

Among those who were missed at the last Guzerat Pigsticking Meeting was Capt. the Hon. H. G. Heneage who, while he was attached to Government House as A.-D.-C., was one of Bombay's hardest riders. He is now at Aldershot with his regiment, 12th Prince of Wales Royal Lancers, and his many friends out here will be glad to learn that he won the Aldershot District Light Weight Point-to-Point last month in a field of twenty-nine. Capt. Heneage was always keen across country and owned some really good cattle while he was in India.

North British was knocked down at a blood stock sale the week the Australian mail left at 450 guineas to M. Thompson, who was acting for I. Earnshaw, who in his turn was acting for a client in India. North British is a horse of the stamp which should be most suitable for India, as he is light-fleshed, but a good "doer." North British, who has more than once shown rare speed and weight-carrying ability, was bred by Mr. J. R. Smith at Tucka Tucka stud, and is by Gozo (imp.) from Florrie, by The Tester (imp.) from a daughter of Kelpie (imp.) from Panope, by Malakoff.—"Lorgnette" in the *Indian Sporting Times.*

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "Orling-Armstrong" torpedo, of which a working model was recently shown in the office of Mr. J. T. Armstrong, has been patented in the name of Mr. Axel Orling and Mr. Brauenhjelm, of Sweden. The patent is secure, and we are able to say that a ray of light—for example, the beam of a searchlight—is employed to steer the torpedo in the water, just as the electric waves are employed to steer the Tesla torpedo, with this difference, that the "coherer," which is influenced by the electric waves so as to actuate the rudder of the Tesla torpedo, is in the Orling torpedo replaced by a "Selenium cell," which is influenced by a ray of light to a similar end.

The "Selenium cell" loses resistance to the passage of an electric current from accumulators in the torpedo, and the current is therefore stronger when the light falls on the cell. Consequently, it can be made to work a "relay," which in turn brings an electric motor into operation and turns the rudder. Two Selenium cells are required: one turning it to the right, and the other to the left. A certain mystery has been wrapped about the action of this new torpedo by some reporters, one speaking of the "transmission of motor-force by means of waves of light similar to X rays (Rontgen rays)"; another informing us that the light produced induction currents on board the torpedo.

These may be errors or oversights on the part of the reporters, for all who write know that one may easily fall into slight mistakes through deficient information, misunderstanding of what is said, bad memory or other failures of intelligence, notwithstanding the best will in the world. We have seen the original patent and can say that while the use of X rays and heat rays as well as light is mentioned there, light acting on a selenium cell (a wellknown device with no "induction" or mysterious novelty about it) is the principal agency. It is reported that Mr. Orling also entertains the idea of applying his principle to "wireless telephony," and the prevention of collisions at sea; but light, owing to its absorption by the atmosphere, especially in fogs, is evidently not so well suited for telegraphic and signal purposes as electrical waves. The use of heat rays for preventing collisions has already been suggested by a Frenchman.

Mr. Emil Berliner, a well-known American electrician who invented a microphone transmitter for the telephone, has obtained loud-speaking from the phonograph by an ingenious arrangement which he calls the "multiphone." He employes six phonographs, all alike and all speaking simultaneously. The record of sound in each is the same, and is produced by stamping the same die or seal on the wax cylinders. The die, of course, is the sound record. This being the same in all the six phonographs, they are also driven at the same speed by one motor, and their conjoint utterance is like a single strong voice, which is able to fill the Metropolitan Opera House, New York; and on the water of an evening has been heard two miles. As many as sixty phonographs can be used. The apparatus is now in the hands of the Berliner Gramophone Company Philadelphia.

The French Government, as we have already stated, have tried to produce a harmless match with phosphorus, and their engineers, MM. Sevene and Cohen, have partly succeeded. They use sesquisulphide of phosphorus for the deleterious white phosphorus. It is made by combining sulphur and amorphous phosphorus. It is but feebly poisonous, and emits no vapours at ordinary temperatures. To make the matches more inflammable chlorate of potash is added to the paste, which consists of sesquisulphide of phosphorus six parts, chlorate of potash 24, zinc white six, red ochre six, powdered glass six, glue 16, and water 34 parts. This formula varies a little according as the paste is for wax, paraffined, or sulphur matches.

M. Hugo de Vries by actual experiment has proved that what we call "vegetable monstrosities," or abnormal growths in plants are hereditary as well as the consequence of disease. His results were communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

A French aeronaut has invented a "balloon bridge," which is not a bridge sustained by balloons in the air, but supported by small balloons or air-bags on the surface of the water. For a river 100 yards wide 200 bags are required, and 100 men can build the bridge in less than an hour. A platform of 21 wooden rafts, end to end, and tied by ropes, is laid upon the bags. This new pontoon is actually in use in the French Army.

Professor Ulric Dahlgren, in the "Princeton Bulletin," of Princeton University, U.S., explains the action of breathing in fishes on mechanical principles. The opening mouth of the fish, which draws in the water, and the opening gill clefts which discharge it, are virtually a two-valve pump, that is to say, a chamber (the mouth) having two openings, each guarded by a valve(the lips and the double gill clefts).

Sir John Murray, the naturalist, in a paper to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, estimates that nine-tenths of the ocean floor is occupied by water at a temperature below 40 deg. Fahrenheit, and about 3 per cent. of it by water at a temperature of less than 30 deg. Fahrenheit. In the coldest months of the year 75 per cent. of the surface water has a temperature above 40 deg. Fahrenheit.

Soundings with a view to a Pacific cable are to be made by the United States ship Ranger between Hawaii and Guam, with the Sigsbee wire machine, and the temperatures at great depts will be taken by Negretti and Zambra's thermometer.

Professor Pitchener, of Cornell University, will publish through the Macmillan Company next autumn a "Laboratory Manual of Experimental Psychology" in two volumes for the use of teachers and students. This new development of the science of mind is cultivated with more success in America than any other country, and Professor Baldwin's little "Story of the Mind" (Newnes) will give the ordinary reader a fair idea of its methods and results.

The Cathedral of Ulm, Germany, has a lofty spire which is to be used for a meteorological observatory. After the Eiffel Tower it will be the next highest observatory of the kind, if we except those on hilltops.

Japanese plums for prunes are now grown in Algeria as well as California. Three sorts, the "Botan," "Burbank," and "Kelsey," flourish well at Rouiba and in other Algerian plains of the coast with the help of irrigation. Now that we have acquired the Soudan it might be well for those concerned in its future to study what the French have done and are doing in Algeria and Tunis.

A curious electrical accident is reported from Lexington Avenue, 25th Street, New York. An electrician at a power-house there was working at one end of a switchboard when there was a flash, the electric lights of the building went out, and the electric cars in part of the city were stopped. His clothing to a few shreds was burned off, his body blackened, and his hair burned away. He also fell into a large hole burned in the floor. After a time he drew his hand off the circuit, and yelling with pain, ran into the middle of the room, where a workman stifled the fire in his dress. It is expected that he will recover. The cause of the accident is unknown. Some think he accidentally completed a circuit and brought the current on himself.

In Siberia the rivers flowing from the hills are often frozen 6in. to 9in. thick, and as the water beneath cannot escape fast enough sometimes the ice is bent upwards into circular mounds 6ft. to 8ft. high, which burst with a loud report. The water then escapes but soon freezes again. Other explosions are caused during intensely cold nights by the bursting of ice bubbles on the rivers.

Professor Dewar's Hodgkins gold medal, a fine work, three inches in diameter, was made in the Paris Mint. It is the second British premium which has come from the Hodgkins fund, and the first gold medal. Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay were awarded dols. 5,000 each for the discovery of argon, and others who aided in the work had silver and bronze medals. The fund itself is dols. 200,000.

M. Niewenglowski comments on the present tendency to use ready-made-up preparations for sensitising ordinary paper, and he set himself to prepare something which should be at least as good the as ordinary commercial preparations. He recommends the following:—Silver nitrate, 3 parts; uranium nitrate, 30 parts; water, 100. Very porous paper should not be used, and whenever the paper tends to porosity, it is well to size it before hand with 1 to 20 starch paste. The sensitising solution may be applied locally with a brush or a tuft of wool; crossing and recrossing being important to secure evenness. The printing is rapid; much more so than in the case of ordinary albumenised paper. Fixation is by repeated soakings in water slightly acidulated with nitric acid, and beyond this nothing is required but a thorough washing to remove the acid. The prints do not ordinarily require toning, as the colour is an agreeable brown; but a purple one may be given by a gold and sulphocyanate bath after fixation. If nine-tenths of the water used in making up the sensitising solution is replaced by spirits of wine, the paper can be dried almost instantly after sensitising; but the alcoholic sensitising solution must be kept in the dark.

Apply to a sheet of card-board a thin coat of starch paste, and spread over this, while yet in a sticky condition, some powdered sulphate of baryta or sulphate of lime. Brush a little paste over this before it is dry, to make the powder adhere better. The photographic picture, which must be unmounted, should now be made transparent. This is done by soaking the back with castor-oil, and wiping off the superfluous oil with a clean rag. The transparent print is then pasted upon the prepared side of the cardboard, and dried near a stove. If this picture is exposed to light the rays will penetrate through the transparent paper to the powder, which absorbs, and later on will emit them again, being a so-called phosphorescent body. Its appearance remains generally the same, the lighting taking place in proportion to the various intensities and depths of the tones forming the picture.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

TENDERS for 1,000,000 East Indian Railway Three per cent. New Debenture Stock were opened at the company's offices on April 19. The total amount applied for was 1,963,850*l*., and tenders at 100*l*. 6s. will receive about 23 per cent. of the amount applied for, and above that amount in full. The average price obtained for the stock was 100*l*. 15s. 10·02*d*.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

The sixth annual general meeting was held on April 18 at Winchester House. Sir Alexander Wilson presided, and, after explaining several items in the balance-sheet, stated that the expenses of management for 1898, 48,761*l*., were practically unaltered. The amount was a heavy charge on their gross profit, but it was impossible to go beyond a certain point in reducing expenditure, and they must look more to the increase of their gross profit than to any further reduction in expenses to effect an improvement in the rate of their earnings. The net profit for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, was 31,177*l*., which was a fairly satisfactory increase over the results obtained from the previous year's operations. To this amount had to be added 11,048*l*., which was brought forward. The sum transferred to reserve fund and the interim dividend paid on the A shares absorbed 14,687*l*., and it was now proposed to pay a further dividend of 2 1-2 per cent. on the A shares, making 5 per cent. for the year, and a dividend of 3 per cent. for the year on the B shares, leaving to be carried forward a balance of 11,552*l*. With regard to the future, it was a matter for congratulation to find that India had, to a great extent, emerged from an unprecedented period of trial, and he hoped that the country had now entered on a period of long-continued peace and prosperity. The export trade of India was still hampered, it was true, by the prevalence of plague in Bombay and Calcutta, but the industries were decidedly improving. There had been a marked increase in the coal exports, while the tea industry, which had passed through a somewhat severe crisis in the past few years, had taken a distinct turn for the better. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Mr. F. W. Lunau seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on April 19 at the Cannon Street Hotel. Mr. J. H. Gwyther presided. The chairman said that he had no doubt that the shareholders would be satisfied with the report and balance presented. The drawback that they had—and drawbacks were common to mundane affairs—was the undue amount of cash reserves which could not be profitably employed, and in order to reduce the amount of their fixed deposits they had recently lowered the rate of interest from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. per annum. Referring to the Currency Question, he said that the Currency Report would be issued in June, and Sir Alfred Dent, one of the directors of the Bank, had acted as one of the commissioners, and therefore they might consider that they had been indirectly associated in that matter, while, as a bank, they had maintained absolute neutrality in the battle of the standards. Having dealt with the general position of affairs in China, Japan, and the Far East generally, and expressed confidence as to the future of the bank, he pointed out that for the year ended Dec. 31 they showed a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, of 139,212*l*., inclusive of 12,402*l*., brought forward from the previous year. The interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum paid in October last absorbed 40,000*l*., and a further sum of 10,000*l*. had been appropriated to pay a bonus of 10 per cent. on the salaries of the staff. The amount now available was therefore 119,212*l*., out of which the directors proposed to pay a final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, making 10 per cent. for the whole year; to add 50,000*l*. to the reserve fund, which would then stand at 500,000*l*.; to add 5,000*l* to the officers' superannuation fund; to write off premises account 10,030*l*., and to carry forward the balance of 14,212*l*. The report was adopted and the above recommendations were approved.

THE NORTHERN EXTENSION RAILWAY AND CHANG YI.

THE *Times* correspondent at Pekin telegraphs on April 18:—

The position regarding the Northern Railway is not improving. The difficulty appears to be misunderstood in England. It is not a matter of personal rivalry as regards the directorship. The real question is whether the retention of Chang Yi as director of railways, the other director Hsu Ching Cheng being admittedly only a figure-head, is consistent with the interests of the British bondholders who have provided 2,300,000*l*. for railway extension. Chang Yi purchased the appointment. No salary attaches to the post. His profits are derived partly from the handling, through the native banks in which he is interested, of the freights and earnings of the railway. In addition to this he compels the railway, at the cost of considerable interruption to the traffic, to use inferior coal, insufficient for the service, obtained exclusively from mines of which he is the chief proprietor.

As a consequence of the present unsatisfactory *regime*, China has failed to pay the monthly instalments of interest on the railway loan due on Feb. 15, March 15, and April 15. On March 31 the British Legation formally demanded that China should make good her Government guarantee, whereon the loan is secured, and pay into the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 19,000*l*., then overdue, under the terms of the loan contract. The Tsung-li-Yamen promised to pay forthwith, but up to the present have failed to do so, though the application was renewed on April 13. Moreover, by the terms of the contract, all freights and earnings of the railway must be paid into the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, but none were paid till the end of March. Then, under pressure for some days the earnings were paid in, but within a few days the old practice was renewed, while every attempt to supervise or control the expenditure has been blocked by the Chinese directorate.

In these circumstances, the whole responsibility of attempting to evade the terms of the contract being due to Chang Yi, a demand for his immediate dismissal would seem to be well justified. The matter is engaging the attention of the British Legation.

Later on April 19, the same correspondent telegraphed:—As the result of further pressure, it is announced that the monthly instalment of interest on the Northern Railway loan, due on Feb. 15, was paid to-day. Steps are being taken to enforce the payment of the balance. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

MR. HOOLEY'S CASE.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT was engaged on April 17 upon the affairs of Mr. E. T. Hooley. In the first case heard it was stated that in 1897 Mr. Hooley entered into negotiations with a view to a loan of 3,500,000*l*. sterling to the Spanish Government, but did not complete the transaction. Dr. Jurado, a Spanish advocate, Sir A. H. Isaacs, and others were concerned in introducing him to the Spanish authorities, and for this service, they said, they were to have a commission of one-and-a-half per cent. on the amount of the loan. Upon the failure of Mr. Hooley they lodged a proof for 54,430*l*. with the trustee, but that official rejected it, and it was their appeal against the rejection which Mr. Justice Wright had before him on the 17th Counsel contended on their behalf that they had done all that was necessary under the contract to earn their commission. In a second case Dr. Jurado appealed against the rejection of the proof for 1,000 guineas in respect of a proposed loan to Spain for Cuba. Mr. Justice Wright described this claim as being less substantial than a soap bubble. With respect to the larger amount, however, he held that the appellants had established their right to prove against the estate, and directed the trustee to ascertain the amount due to them. Mr. Justice Wright on April 18 heard another application in reference to the rejection of a proof by Mr. Hooley's trustee. The proof was tendered by the liquidator of the United Ordnance and Engineering Company (Limited) for 133,000*l*., which he said the company was entitled to prove for in respect of Mr. Hooley's failure to carry out an agreement to sell to them the property of another company. The trustee had admitted the proof for 6,000*l*., which he said was all the company could claim from him by reason of his disclaimer of the agreement with the bankrupt. The judge held that there were damages flowing from the breach of Mr. Hooley to provide working capital, which ought to be taken into account, and he referred the matter to the trustee for reconsideration. Mr. Hooley's case was also in Mr. Registrar Hope's list on the adjourned hearing of the bankrupt's application for an order of discharge. As, however, Mr. Justice Wright had decided to hear the application, the proceedings were of a formal nature, and resulted in an adjournment till May 4, when the case will come before Mr. Justice Wright, in pursuance of an appointment already made by that judge.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held on April 18, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, under the presidency of Sir Joseph W. Pease, M.P.

In their report the executive committee stated that the chief feature of the past year's agitation had been the complete exposure of the Opium Commission's report, as regarded the trade with China, by the Rev. Arnold Foster, of Handkow. Besides endorsing Mr. Foster's charge against the Commissioners of misrepresenting the evidence which they professed to summarise, the Archbishop of Canterbury had protested against the principles asserted in the report as opposed to Christian morality. Hitherto no reply had been attempted in this country to the precise and serious allegations made, under such weighty auspices, against the majority report of the Commission. The inference was clear. The report was not a judicial, not even a truthful, statement of the evidence that was before the Commission as to China, but an elaborate and unscrupulous plea on behalf of a traffic which the evidence, when fairly stated, emphatically condemned. It was a matter for regret that no opportunity had yet been found of renewing, in the present Parliament, the protest which was so weightily made and supported in the closing days of the last Parliament. The committee trusted, however, that the delay which had occurred would serve only to strengthen the protest when the opportunity occurred. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the position of the Opium Question in the House of Commons. In 1891, he pointed out, a resolution was passed that the system by which Indian opium revenue was raised was morally indefensible. On that occasion the late Mr. W. H. Smith declared that it was the police of the Indian Government gradually to reduce the acreage of the poppy under cultivation, and, later, Mr. Gladstone, when Prime Minister, urged the Government of India to carry out that policy. Nothing of the kind, however, had been done. The Indian Government, had fought the House of Commons as well as that society. Speaking of the China trade, he said that no one who knew the facts could doubt that it had resulted in demoralising the Chinese. It was admitted by their opponents that opium was doing harm in China, but they pleaded that the drug did not all go from India. That was true but we were responsible for our share in the evil. The only argument that now had to be met was that if we did not do the trade some one else would. Sir William Wedderburn M.P., seconded the motion, and said that it was extraordinary that there should be so much difficulty experienced in bringing the report of the Opium Commission before the House of Commons. The Indian Government were on their defence in this matter, and were not to be considered as an unprejudiced authority which would tell the public the truth regarding this great controversy. It was an entire delusion to suppose that they could trust to the Secretary of State. The whole of the facts which he relied on were supplied by the Indian Government, and he would not listen to the other side at all. The consequence was that when Lord George Hamilton got up in the House of Commons, instead of being an impartial judicial authority, he was simply the mouthpiece and partisan of the India Office. Dr. Philip B. Cousland (of the English Presbyterian Mission, Ch'ao-chow-fu, Swatow), and Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C., having supported the motion, it was agreed to. On the proposition of Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M.P., seconded by Mr. J. R. F. Pledger (missionary from West China), the chairman was re-elected president, and Sir Matthew Dodsworth treasurer, of the society for the ensuing year.

THE RUSSIAN STUDENTS' AGITATION.

THOUSANDS OF REVOLTED YOUTHS.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent writes:—In consequence of a large body of students having assembled on the 11th ultimo at the Technological Institute here, and prevented other students from attending the examinations, the police surrounded the building, and led away in custody some 300 young men in order to take down their names and confiscate their passes.

The expulsions from Moscow University number 2160, and from the Ladies' High School at St. Petersburg more than 200.

Writing on the 10th inst., the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" writes:—

When we see the movement so promptly joined by tens of thousands of young men from Siberia to Poland, it is evident that the lashing of the St. Petersburg students by the police on February 20 was only an accidental occurence which aggravated causes of irritation of a more permanent nature. You cannot bring up crowds of young men on the learning and philosophy of Western Europe and deny to them for ever everything which that learning teaches them is a necessity, all the nonsense preached against the corruption of Western civilisation by Muscovite Chauvinists and retrograde politicians from the time of Katkoff notwithstanding. M. Witte, the one practical statesman that Russia has produced during the last twenty-five years, is making a manful stand against that sort of thing, as was shown by his recent speech on protection and foreign capital. He is now being criticised for what speech, but he is still strong and nothing daunted. He is the one single man who has a definite policy without apparently, any narrow prejudices. Unfortunately, there are now two main currents of opinion in Russian official spheres, and nobody can tell which is likely to prevail in any particular instance.

It is very much to be feared that all the students innocent and guilty alike, have been put in the wrong by the distribution of the proclamations referred to in a previous dispatch. A weapon has thus been supplied to the police, which the latter will not be slow to use. Many families are already bewailing the loss of sons and brothers dragged off to prison in the middle of the night. It will be difficult for M. Witte to intercede for them again on the ground that the movement is not political when one of this seditious papers, in addition to what has already been quoted from it, declares the "necessity of radical political reforms."

THE EARNINGS OF VOCALISTS.

THE risks and profits (or losses) on opera are proverbially great, and on this head the semiofficial statistics of Mr. Grau's recent season in New York will, perhaps, be of interest. The total expenses were no less than £140,000, while the net profits in round numbers were £20,000. 117 representations (including Sunday night concerts) were given, and the total attendance was 250,000 persons or thereabouts. 29 operas were performed. "Lohengrin" drew the largest and the smallest house of the season namely, £2,800, when M. Jean de Reszke sang the chief part at the matinee of Dec. 31, and £500 when he did not sing on the evening of March 4. The great Polish tenor may therefore be said to have amply earned his salary, which this year, it is said, amounted to £300 a night, he no longer sharing in the receipts. The earnings of the chief vocalists, during the American opera season of about six months, are, according to the figures semi-officially issued, as follows:—

Tenors—J. de Reszke, £12,800; Van Dyck £4,720; Saleza, £2,000; Dippel, £1,500; Salignac, £1,200; Ceppi £600. Baritones—Maurel and Albers, £1,200; Bispham, £1,500. Basses—Van Rooy and Plancon, £2,400; E. de Reszke, £5,640; Prime Donne Sembrich, £5,760; Lehmann, £5,200; Nordica, £4,960; Eames, £3,000; Brema, £2,000; Engle, Saville, and Mantelli, £800, Melba (A few performances), £720; de Lussan, £400; besides the following monthly salaries, Campanari, £300; Schumann-Heink, £200, and Susanne Adams, £160.

This list, assuming the figures to be correctly quoted, will tend to disabuse the minds of the public in regard to the enormous fees which great artists are supposed to earn. The "stars," of course, are well off, but considering that unless the artist is engaged for London very little can be earned during the rest of the year elsewhere, many of these vocalists will find themselves with small balance to the good after paying for expensive stage and private costumes (a heavy item for the ladies), and the cost of a lengthy sojourn in a New York hotel. Most singers, indeed, find that in the long run oratorio and other concert work pays much better than opera. Even the greatest of them have discovered this fact. Madame Patti gets £500 a night at Covent Garden, and 800 guineas at the Albert Hall; while Madame Melba, it is understood, received 300 guineas a night for singing at private concerts in London last season.

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As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

A RUSSIAN EXILE ON THE PEACE CRUSADE.

M. V. TCHERTKOFF, a Russian exile in England, give his opinions on the Peace Crusade in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review." He says:—

An English journalist, conspicuous for his ability in falling in with the public mood of the moment, who has apparently made the glorification of crowned heads his speciality, and who lately, on the occasion of her jubilee, extolled the Queen in terms so exaggerated that they would have been regarded as indecent even by Russian conservatives in relation to their sovereign—this English journalist rushed off to Russia, calling on the way on all the kings and presidents who consented to receive him. Having obtained an interview with the Russian Emperor, he hurried back to England, and through the Press, and at large public meetings, informed his countrymen that the Czar, notwithstanding his sublime mission as the greatest autocrat in the world, having deigned to accept the humble form of a human being, speaks, moves, and even smiles exactly like a mere man; yet that at the same time he has conserved in all its purity the ideal nobleness, the unfathomable intellect, and unattainable virtue inherent in a being from a higher world. This information still further increased the epidemic, which was already spreading, and thenceforth it assumed a yet more reckless and psychopathic character.

And thus, in the person of its official head, one of the most demoralised and vicious Governments in the world receives from without that moral, or rather immoral, support of which it has long been deprived amongst all enlightened Russians.

In Russia, the blood has not yet dried on the ground from the brutal flogging of thousand of defenceless and righteous men, tortured simply because they object to war, and moreover because they, in the simplicity of their hearts, have come to the conclusion that, since war is an evil, men should not participate in it. Not being expert in the sophistry of the cultured classes they, in the place of words, betook themselves straightway to deeds; and for this the Russian Government has inflicted, not upon them only, but also upon their aged parents, their wives and children, a slow and most hideous form of capital punishment, destroying in two years by forced famine, destitution, and disease nearly a thousand innocent and God-fearing men, women, and children. "They must disappear from the face of the earth," quietly asserted the Minister of the Interior; "Expect no mercy at our hands," cried the enraged Viceroy of the Caucasus; both these officials being the two highest representatives of the will of the Czar for the persecuted people. At the present moment these martyrs are seeking, and finding, refuge in British territory from total massacre by the Russian Government; and this at the very time when Englishmen, more loudly than anyone else, are applauding the man in whose name such atrocities are committed.

The English public, which enjoys a political system more advanced than the Russian, might it would seem, be somewhat more discriminating in its praise of a young ruler who has not yet realised what crimes and outrages are continually being sanctioned by him, owing to the fact of his having accepted such a position amongst men, the duties of which no human being is either able satisfactorily to fulfil or has any moral right to take upon himself. If it were only out of compassion for this unfortunate ensnared brother-man, the English public ought to refrain from all participation in the thoughtless and indecent flattery now being showered upon him from all quarters of the globe.

CHANGES IN MAN.

DEEP researches as to the structure of the human body have recently furnished some startling facts regarding changes which man is at present undergoing physically.

It is believed that man was formerly endowed with more teeth than he possesses now. Abundant evidence exists that ages and ages go, human teeth were used as weapons of defence. Unintentionally, traces of such use are often revealed by a sneer. The teeth are sometimes bared, dog-like ready, as it were, for action.

The practice of eating our food cooked and the disuse of teeth as weapons are said to be resposible for the degeneration that is going on. The wisdom teeth, in fact, are disappearing. Human jaws, found in reputed Palæolitic deposits, have wisdom teeth with crowns as large as, if not larger than the remaining molars.

In ancient times a short-sighted soldier or hunter was almost an impossibility; to-day, a whole nation is afflicted with defective vision. It is almost certain that man once possessed a third eye, by means of which he was enabled to see above his head. The human eyes formerly regarded the world from the two sides of the head; they are even now gradually shifting to a more forward position.

In the dim past the ear-flap was of great service in ascertaining the direction of sounds, and operated largely in the play of the features. But the muscles of the ear have fallen into disuse, for the fear of surprise by enemies no longer exists.

Again, our sense of smell is markedly inferior to that of savages. That it is still decreasing is evidenced by observations of the olfactory organ. But the nose itself indicates a tendency to become more prominent.

So says a scientist.

THE "TOURMALINE" CASE.

THE trial of Major Spilsbury on a charge of firing from the *Tourmaline* on the soldiers of the Sultan of Morocco was resumed at Gibraltar on April 17. The third engineer of the Moorish steamer *Hassani* was examined, and a sailor of the some steamer also gave evidence. A number of documents was put into Court by the Attorney-General of Gibraltar, consisting of the correspondence between Major Spilsbury and the Globe Syndicate, between the Foreign Office and the Syndicate, between the British Legation at Tangier and Major Spilsbury, and between Major Spilsbury and the War Office. The production and reading of a certificate from Lord Salisbury as to Arksis being part of the Sultan's dominions gave rise to some argument. A Dragoman of the British Legation at Tangier was then examined, and his evidence closed the case for the Crown. The case for the defence opened on April 18, with a lucid speech by Mr. Ballon junior counsel for Major Spilsbury. The latter then gave evidence, and was cross-examined at great length by the Attorney-General. The Court afterwards adjourned. Major Spilsbury, in his evidence deposed that in June 1897, he interviewed the Grand Vizier at the Moorish capital, and thence proceeded to Mogador, where he concluded a convention was subsequently laid before Mr. Johnston, the British Vice-Consul at Mogador. Major Spilsbury returned to England in August 1897, and communicated with the Globe Syndicate. "The same warnings which were made to me," said Major Spilsbury, "were made to the directors of the syndicate; but none of them were arrested or deprived of their pensions, while I with the two principal Sus Chiefs. This convention was imprisoned and deprived of my pension. Had I known that the territory belonged to the Sultan of Morocco I would not have gone there." The trial was concluded on April 19. Mr. Ellis Griffith, counsel for the defence, and the Attorney-General addressed the Court, and, the Chief Justice having summed up, the jury, after a retirement of twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." Major Spilsbury was at once discharged, and was loudly cheered as he left the Court.

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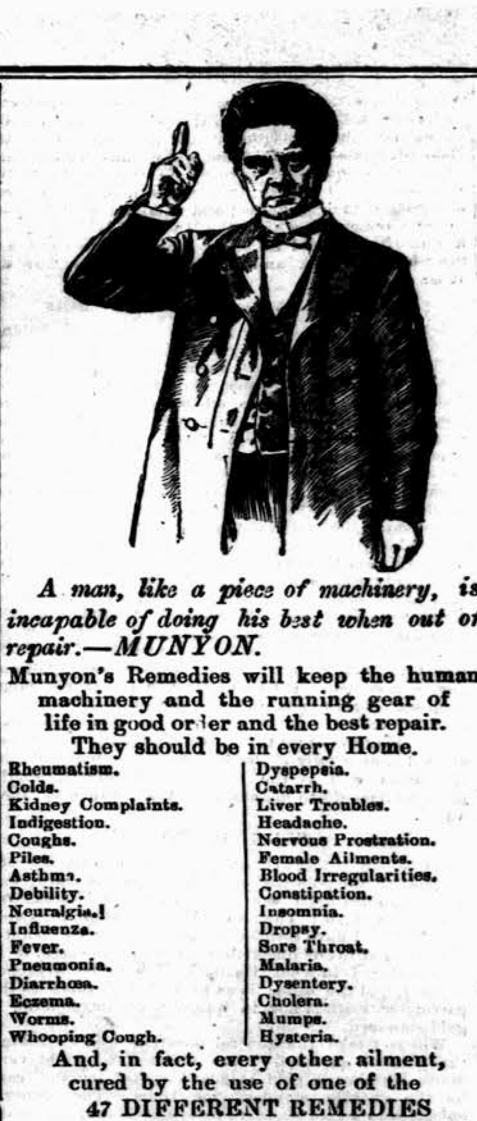

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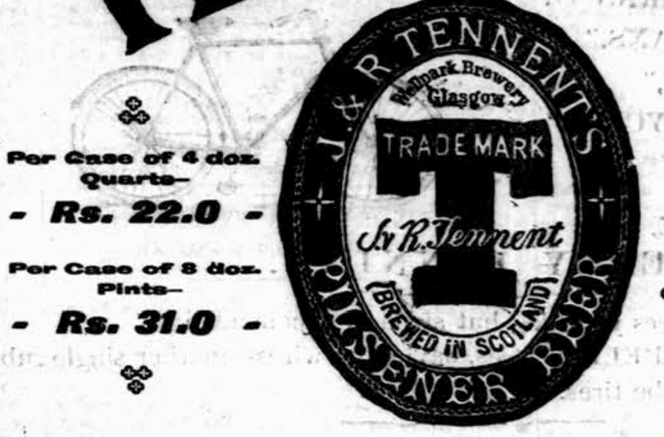

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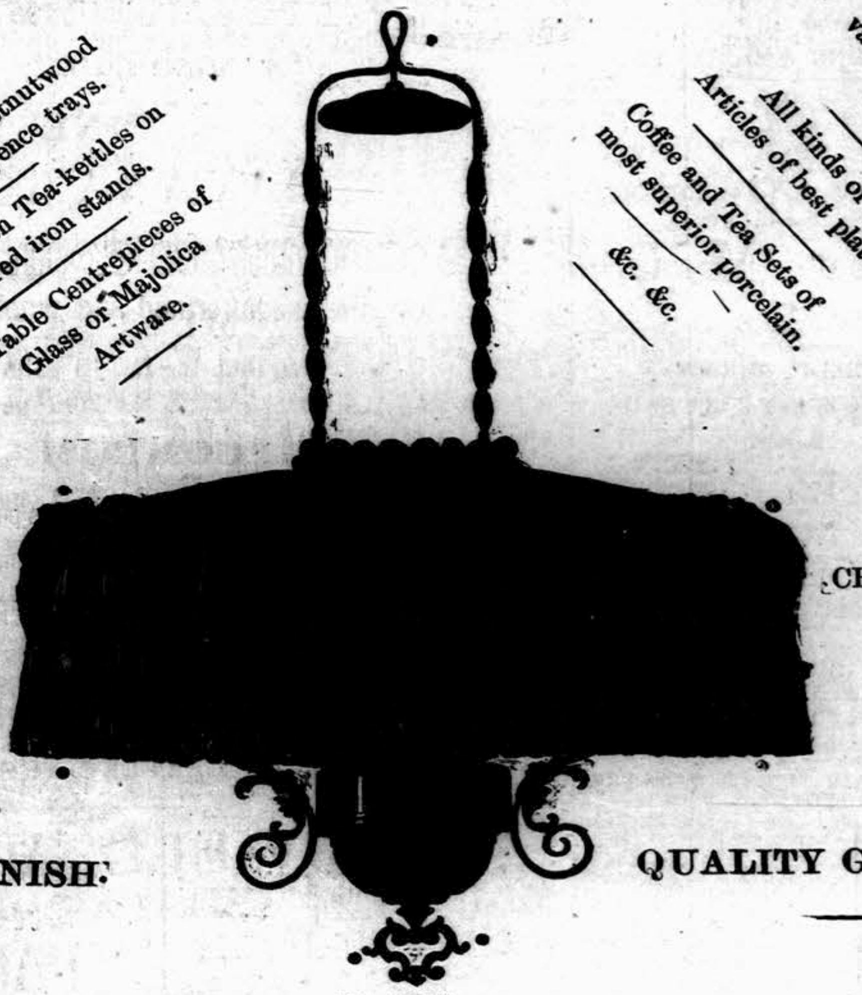

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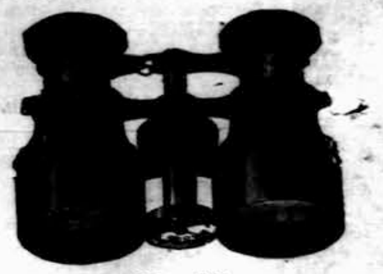

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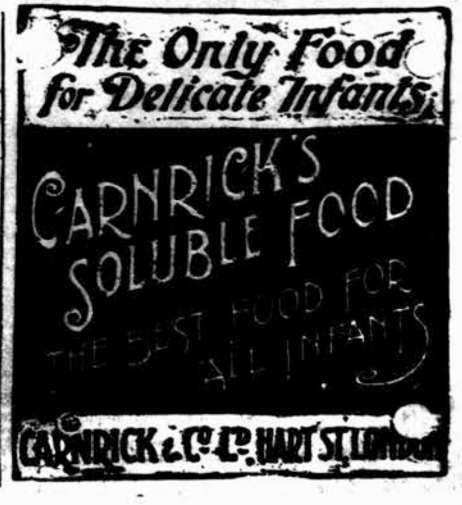
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